

Gazetteer

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of the

Province of Sind

B Volume IV

Larkana District 30452

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DESCRIPTION.

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CHAPTER I OF 'A' VOLUME.

The Larkana District lies between 25° 53′ and 28° North latitude and

Position and area.

67° 11′ and 68° 33′ on the right bank of the river Indus and covers an area of 5,057 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Upper Sind Frontier District and the Sukkur District, on the east by the river Indus and on the west by the territory of His Highness the Khan of Kalat: at the south it narrows considerably and intrudes into the Karachi District. It may be divided into two parts which are entirely dissimilar in character, viz..

(1) the Kohistan, or hill country, and (2) the Physical Features. low lands which lie between the Kohistan and The Kohistan consists of a range of limestone hills, or mounthe Indus. tains referred to by old writers as the Hala, but now generally known as the Khirthar Range. They extend along the whole western boundary of the District, with a breadth of from twelve to fifteen miles, in a straight line, as measured on the map. At the south in the Sehwan Taluka they spread out and approach the Laki hills, which rising near Sehwan, run south along the eastern boundary of the District, so that nearly the whole of the Taluka is hilly. The Khirthar Range consists of an ascending series of ridges running generally north and south with broad flat valleys between. The ridges are locally distinguished by different For example the first line of hills is spoken of as Kakrio, or Kukrio (i.e., broken), the next as Kara (black) or Zarad (yellow), the third as Pinaro (saffron-coloured), and so on. The name Khirthar, which has been given by us to the whole range, belongs properly to one part of it in the Karachi Kohistan. The highest ridge of the range forms the boundary between Sind and Baluchistan, its general height at its northern extremity being about 5,000 feet: towards the south the height declines. The most elevated peak, named Kute-ii-kabar (i.e., the Dog's tomb) is 6,878 feet above sea level and fifteen hundred feet immediately below it to the north is a plateau known as Daryaro which was at one time thought of as a possible sanitarium. Bleak, rugged and barren as these hills look, they afford pasturage for large flocks of sheep and goats. The valleys are green with grass after rain and admit of cultivation up to a height of four thousand feet. Regular terraces bounded by huge boulders and known locally as "Kafir Kot," bear witness to the existence of extensive cultivation at some remote period. In the tortuous rocky channels which drain the hills there are pools sufficiently permanent to secure the sevival of several species of fish. In these spots ferns, wild flowers and even shady trees are to be found. Less thirsty forms of vegetation, such as Salvadora indica and persica, the leafless Caper, and the small Fan Palm, called Pis (Chamorops ritchiana) maintain a footing even on the hill sides. At lower levels the torrent beds are industriously dammed for purposes of irrigation.

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Between the hills and the Indus the country may properly be described as a broad shallow, since the middle line, from north to south, is considerably below the level of the Indus on the one side and the base of the hills on the other. By this depression the hill torrents and the waters of the western Nara all find their way to the Manchhar Lake and thence by the Aral to the Indus. The soil is the rich alluvial loam of the Indus valley. The northern part of the district used to be subject to the Indus flood or "Lets". The Kashmor flood from the Upper Sind Frontier, the Muhro Mari flood from Shikarpur Taluka, and the Jali flood from Garhi Yasin Taluka, were liable every year to inundate the country, and to destroy everything in their path. The river bunds have now successfully grappled with this danger, and for the last fortyfive years the safety of the country has been practically assured. result has been that cultivation has developed unhindered and the district produces luxuriant crops of rice, wheat and other grains. Lines of babul trees indicate the courses of canals and roads, but there is little forest. In the Mehar, Kakar and southern part of Labdarya Talukas there is a good deal of kalar. But the rest of the low lands are for the most part remarkably fertile. This is especially the case in the north of the district, which enjoys a magnificent water supply from the Ghar Canal, and in the east, between the Western Nara and the Indus. the west canal irrigation is restricted by the gradual rising of the country in the direction of the hills, with the result that this piece of country which is known as the 'kacha' assumes the bare and dreary aspect of pat. This and the diminishing supply in the Nara combine to make the Johi Taluka the least productive in the district.

The Khirthar Range has already been sufficiently described. Its total length is about 150 miles, of which about Hills. 120 are contained in this district. To the east of the main range and running parallel to it, with an interspace of from two to five miles, is a line of hills which are geologically quite distinct. Next in importance is the Laki range which, beginning abruptly to the south of the town of Sehwan, runs southwards along the boundary of the District for nearly 35 miles and then passes into the Karachi District. Its total length is about 80 miles and it attains an elevation of 1,500 feet above sea level at its northern end near Schwan and Laki. This range consists mainly of limestone, but partly also of bright-coloured sandstone. At one time the Indus washed the eastern side of these hills, so that travellers to Karachi had to cross the river, proceed some distance along its left bank and then recross; but the river has moved some miles eastward. As has already been said, the country between this and the Khinthar Range is almost entirely occupied by spurs of the latter, or, to speak more correctly, by flanking ranges of similar but lower hills. The largest of these is the Badhra Range, which lies west of the valley traversed by the Karachi-Sehwan Road and south of the Manchhar. The Bhit Range, smaller but rising to nearly 3,000 feet. lies west of this in the Johi Taluka. The geological character of al! these hills has been described in the 'A' Volume.

The river Indus flows for about 150 miles along the eastern boundary of this district, but owing to the varying course which it takes its channel is not constant.

To avoid confusion with the Khairpur State, which marches with the three northern Talukas of the district, a permanent boundary has been devised by means of offsets taken from fixed points on the two banks. Further south however where Nawabshah district runs parallel to Larkana, a similar arrangement has not been made, with the result that at the present time portions of Nawabshah district are on the right bank of the river. The Western Nara, Manchhar Lake and Aral River form a loop of the Indus which at one time was almost as important as the main stream, so that old writers often refer to the belt of land between the two as an "island," but the Nara must now be regarded as a canal. There are no other rivers in the district, but there are numerous water courses which drain the hills, and are known as Nais. These are fierce torrents after rain, but would speedily dry up when the rain ceased if they were not dammed for purposes of cultivation. The most important of them is the Gaj Nai, which can be depended upon to supply the subjacent lands with water till February in a year of normal rainfall. It is formed by the union of two channels, the more important of which appears to have its origin in the Jhalawan country near Kalat, while the other rises in the Khirthar. On arriving at the foot of the hills it has the choice of three channels, one northwards towards the Kakar Taluka, another southwards towards Johi, and the third eastwards between the two. Which of these the flood may take, or whether it may take all three, depends upon its force and volume and upon the bands built by the cultivators to restrain and direct the flow. In any case the surplus water eventually travels southward, parallel to the Nara, until it reaches the Manchhar Lake.

There are other Nais worthy of notice. The Mazarani Nai, when in flood, flows into Warah Taluka and ends in the Hamal Dhand. At Mazarani about six miles within the lower ranges of the hills, the water is impounded and a sheet of water about 250 yards long by 40 yards broad is held up. Water courses carry off the water to irrigate the adjoining lands. Mahseer are to be caught at this band and at all the larger pools of the streams feeding it.

The Khenji Nai is at the extreme north of the district and in fact forms the border between it and the Upper Sind Frontier. The most important Nai between it and the Mazarani Nai is the Sita Nai which opens out into the Ghaibi Dero Jagir in Kambar Taluka.

Dilan Nai.—This is formed of three smaller Nais which debouch on the gorge of Shah Godro in Mehar Taluka. From here the flood water finds its way into the large Ganero Dhand near Garkan in Mehar Taluka. Water is to be found at certain places in the higher reaches of this Nai throughout the year. Nearly 5,000 acres of land can be cultivated from the flood water of the Nai in a year of heavy rainfall.

Salari Nai is a shorter Nai, and, as the hills at the point through which it emerges rise more abruptly from the plain, is capable of doing

much damage when it comes down in flood. Its flood water flows into the Salari Dhand near Khairpur Nathanshah.

The Nali Nai is the most importnt Nai in Johi Taluka after the Nai Gaj. The other Nais only flow when there is heavy rain in the hills. With the exception of the Nai Gaj all the Nais in this taluka flow into the Manchhar Lake. Crocodiles are found in some of the pools of the Nai Gaj and the Sehwan Nais.

Nai Naing and Nai Bandhi are the more important of the Sehwan Nais, but except for a little wheat, no crops are grown from the water derived from them.

The district is rich in dhands or lakes fed by the surplus of the canals Manchhar Lake and from the east and of the nais from the west. Foremost among these is the Ganero about ten miles from Mehar, the largest sheet of water in the district after the Manchhar Lake. In the Kambar Taluka the Changro dhand contains water throughout the year. Artan, Drig, Haso, Lahori and Lang in Kambar Taluka, and Phati Bilawal in Larkana Taluka usually contain water up till Christmas, and often later, and all including Changro are famous for the duck shooting which is obtainable on them.

But the chief of all dhands in the district, and in fact in Sind, is the Manchhar Lake. Hemmed in by hills at its southern end, it collects water from three sources, the Nara, the hill Nais and the Aral river. The old Gazetteer describes the Manchhar as an expansion of the Nara, and this is a very natural way of regarding it. The Nara, Manchhar and Aral together seem to be merely a "loop" of the Indus and as such were formerly used by all boats proceeding up the river during the inundation, in order to avoid the strong current of the main stream. In 1840 Lieutenant Postans reported on the advantages of this route for river steamers from April to September. He was of course aware that water flowed from the Indus into the lake by the Aral at one season, but recent measurements have shown that in comparison with the water which pours into the lake in this way the amount which comes by the Nara is quite insignificant. But when the inundation subsides and the level of the river is below that of the lake, the Aral reverses its use and becomes a drainage channel. The effect is that in the middle of a good inundation the lake has covered an area of 200 square miles, while in February of a bad year it has shrunk to 7½ miles by about 2, or about 14 square miles. Its ordinary fluctuations are of course far within these extremes. In 1921-22, 14,575 acres were cultivated, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 30,892. On this account the management of the channels by which the lake is filled and emptied has always been a problem and many schemes have been put forward. An expensive dredger was at one time obtained from England, but proved abortive. At present the ordinary control exercised by the Irrigation Department appears to be sufficient.

The Manchhar lake has the shape of a long oval pointing north-west and south-east. The deep and permanent side of it is that abutting

on the hills to the south-west, and its annual expansion is to the north and north-east. Its depth in the deepest part has been 16 feet in a good year. The lake is a picture with its forest of towering grasses, its meadows of floating lotus leaves, its myriads of water fowl of every kind and its human inhabitants in their floating habitations spearing its fishes and shooting its fowl with their blunt arrows. The fishing on the lake is marvellous. Mr. A. O. Hume (in "Stray Feathers," page 134) estimated the weight of fish taken in a single "drive" at a ton. The biggest were "huge siluroids," six or seven feet in length.

The climate of Larkana district is next to that of the Upper Sind Frontier the severest in the Province. Climate. great heat of the summer months is little mitigated by even such breezes as visit Sukkur from off the river at night, while the ubiquitous canals and general submergence of the country add moisture to the heat. They add mosquitoes also, which must be regarded as an element of the climate when its bearableness is the point of view. Dust storms also are not unknown, and fierce hot winds are common during the "Chaliho" the forty days succeeding the 10th of Jeth, i.e., May 15th. Sehwan, hemmed in by high hills, is perhaps the centre of the worst region. but Larkana is the place for which the most trustworthy statistics are available, and from these it appears that the temperature in May during the last (25) twenty-five years has ranged from a minimum of 68° to a maximum of 120° in the shade. In July the maximum was not so high, being only 118°, but the minimum was higher: in no year has the thermometer ever got below 80° during that month except in 1910, when the air was temporarily cooled as a result of heavy rains. The difference between the highest and lowest temperature registered in May is usually about 34 degrees. The cold season. which begins in November, is delightful, as elsewhere in Upper Sind. In November the maximum hovers about 88° and the minimum about 55°. In January the thermometer may fall to 35°, which means frost under the open sky. During that month the thermometer does not appear to have touched 82° in the last twenty-five years.

The mean rainfall is put at 3.28 inches, but it varies a good deal, though not to the same extent as it does near the sea coast. The maximum recorded during the last twenty-five years was 22.46 inches at Mir khan in 1917, and the minimum 16 cents at Johi in 1918. The distribution of rain in the district is, upon the whole, fairly uniform, the talukas near the river receiving a little more than their share and those to the north-west a little less.

The climate of the Kohistan is very different from that of the plains, for the elevation above sea level is half as much again as that of Mahabaleshwar, the highest sanitariun in the Bombay Presidency; but unfortunately there are no statictics. Nearly all the definite information available is contained in a report written in 1860 by Assistant Surgeon Lalor, who was deputed to visit the Danna Towers and reside at

them during June and July in order to ascertain if it would be of any advantage to establish a sanitarium there. No place of that name is known now to the District Officers and there is a disposition to treat the Towers as mythical; but from Dr. Lalor's account it is clear that he refers to a hill overlooking the Harar valley, in which the Mirs once took refuge during some reverse of fortune and where they built a fort. or began to build one. The gate and half-finished walls were found by Dr. Lalor. It appears that they also built some towers on the Harar hill, overlooking the valley, on which to mount a cannon, and these presumably are the Danna Towers which Dr. Lalor thought might be made "more habitable and comfortable" than he found them with a view to enable officers requiring a change to "carry on their work within range of their duties" and to "obviate the necessity of going to Kurrachee or Europe" Dr. Lalor states that the towers were about 50 miles west of Mehar. best route now is by the Nai Makhi, which has its source near Harar. Dr. Lalor found the mean temperature during the second half of June to be 84°.20' in the shade, the maximum being 97° and the minimum 76°. High winds "cold but of an exceedingly disagreeable nature," prevailed at times, but the nights were invariably pleasant. In July there was a grateful change. Refreshing showers were frequent and the thermometer rose above 90° only seven days in the whole month. On eleven days it stood below 85° at 2 p.m. But "the most pleasant feature" was the buoyancy and elasticity of the air. Nevertheless Danna Towers never became a sanitarium, though the towers themselves were roofed and made comfortable and a tank excavated. The insuperable objection has alway; been the difficulty of reaching the hills and the appalling heat of the journey. As soon as the pat is left the road becomes a rugged track over the hills and through the beds of the mountain torrents, and heavy and expeditious transport is impossible. Moreover to any invalid in search of health the heat in the passes would prove intolerable. The absence of an assured water supply even at the end of the journey is an equally fatal objection.

The same objections have hitherto proved insurmountable in the case of Daryaro mentioned above. The plateau is about one thousand acres in extent, and would make an admirable sanitarium, if water could be easily obtained. There seems no reason to doubt that when aviation becomes a normal mode of travelling, the opening up of Daryaro as a hot-weather resort will be considered as a practical proposition, and a solution of the water problem will at the same time be found. At present the road journey is both difficult and tedious, and it is not suprising that few journeys to the summit are on record. The Commissioner in Sind, Sir W. Merewether, spent some portion of the hot weather of 1872 on Daryaro, and a subsequent visit to the place was made by one of his successors. Mr. W. H. Lucas, in March 1916.

POPULATION.

Tables I, IV, V and VI.

CHAPTER IV OF 'A' VOLUME.

The District was created in August 1901 and its population in 1921 was 597,960 of whom 499,553 or about 83 per Census Details. cent. were Mussalmans and 97,132 or nearly 17 per cent. Hindus, while 1,275 individuals were registered under other heads. From the returns of the Shikarpur and Karachi and Larkana Districts we get the 1872 .. 477,513 .. 483,744 1881 marginally noted figures for the population of .. 594,896 1891 the district at the time of each previous census. 1901 .. 656,083 show a steady growth decade.

The number of females to every thousand males in the District is Proportion of Sexes. shown below:—

Year.	_]	Total population.	Home born population.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.
1911	;	840	853	838	850
1921	• • •	805	817	804	832

It is higher than in any other District of Sind, except Sukkur, though still unaccountably low, and the phenomenon does not appear ever to have been fully explained.

Larkana is the most populous district in Sind, as it is the most fertile.

In spite of the barren region in the south, the average number of its inhabitants for the

whole area of 3,257,820 acres, or 5,057 square miles, is 118 per mile, or if the town of Larkana be excluded, nearly 114 per mile. The most

			densely populated rural region is the Larkana
1872 1881		10,643 13,188	Taluka, which has nearly 279 inhabitants to the square mile, and the least is Sehwan Taluka with
1891 1901 1911		12,019 14,543 16,097	27 persons to the square mile. In 1921 more than 3 per cent. of the population were in
1921	• •	17,723	the towns. The population of the town of Larkana has increased as shown in the

It is impossible to trace the movements of the population accurately before 1911 as the necessary figures cannot be extracted from the census returns of the Shikarpur and Karachi Districts, but a general statement may be made that at the last census of the total population of 597, 60, about 577,090 were home-born and the remainder consisted mainly of labourers from

Baluchistan and Rajputana and of men of a somewhat higher class, artizans and traders from the Punjab, and men from North-West Frontier Province. It does not appear that many natives of the District go abroad.

The proportion of Hindus in the District is small, a little more than one in six of the population, and of these more than three-fourths are Lohanas. The miscellaneous Hindus are few. Among Mussalmans two tribes of Baluchis, the Rinds and Chandias, are in sufficient numbers to have a head to themselves in Table VI. The latter gave the old name of Chandko (Chanduka) to the country about Larkana. Brahuis who appear separately in no other district except Karachi mustered 19,785 at the last census. They took an active part in the early struggles of the Kalhoras. Nearly half of the whole Mussalman population is classed under Sindhi and Sheikhs.

The Chandias are still the most prominent Baluch tribe of the district. Their present Chief, Nawab Ali Nawaz olias Ghaibi Khan walad Muhammad Khan, lives at Ghaibi Dero in Kambar Taluka, the headquarters of his jagir which extends also to the Mehar and Warah Talukas and to the Shahdadkot Taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district and covers in all 216,116 acres. After the conquest the then chief, Wali Muhammed rendered Sir Charles Napier considerable help in his campaign against the Bugtis, and Sir Charles conceived the idea of settling the tribe near Phulji. The Chandias were, however, averse to leaving their own country and were allowed to return to it. There was considerable discussion as to how much of the jagir should be confirmed to the Chief by the British Government, but ultimately the entire area was granted as a first class jagir subject "should the British Government see fit, to the payment of a Nazarana not exceeding Rs. 2,000 on each succession". This is the only jagar in Sind to which such a condition is attached, though it has never been enforced at any succession. The Chandia Nawab ranks first amongst the jagirdars and zamindars resident in Sind.

The Rinds are found in the Sehwan Division. The late Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Rind held a jagir in Sehwan Taluka, but on his death in 1915 without leaving a lineal male descendant it was resumed.

Wadero Mir Muhammad walad Hayat Khan Jamali ranks as a Sardar Jagirdar, and resides at Phulji in Johi Taluka, where his jagir is. He is the head of one of the three divisions of the Jamali tribe.

There are some other small jagirs in the district belonging to non-resident Talpurs, and to Lagharis. Khosas and others. The only first class Jagirdar besides the Chandia chief is Rao Bahadur Alumal Tikamdas grandson of Seth Naumal, who owns a jagir of 10,457 bigals in Sehwan Taluka. It has been mentioned in the 'A' Volume that Seth Naumal rendered invaluable service in securing transport for Sir J. Keene's

army in 1838. His good services then, and after the conquest, and more expecially throughout the mutiny, were rewarded by the grant of this jagir and by a pension to be continued for two more generations.

There is only one prominent family of Saiyids in the district, the Lakiari Saiyids, who have the custody of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz at Sehwan. The seat of the family is however at Laki in the Karachi district, a short distance beyond the border of Larkana district.

AGRICULTURE.

TABLE VII, VIII AND XIII.

CHAPTER V IN 'A' VOLUME.

The increase of area in 1921-1922 as compared with 1900-01 as shown in table VII is mainly due to the results of the Revision survey.

The "others" shown under "Not available for cultivation" consist of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly tracts, sandy lands and saline tracts, (2) lands set apart for special purposes, viz., for Government and Municipal buildings, etc., (3) land set apart for public purposes, viz., for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafirkhanas, and (4) land eroded by the river Indus.

It has been shown already that with the exception of the western portion which is mountainous, the general aspect of the district is that of a flat plain intersected by canals. The southern portion (Sehwan sub-division) differs in some respects from the remainder in being more hilly and containing the Manchhar lake in it. The agricultural conditions of the plains are alone of importance.

The Larkana division consists of talukas Larkana, Kambar, Ratodero and Mirokhan.

Larkana.—This taluka may be divided into two parts, one that between the river Indus and the protective bunds, and the other on the further side of these bunds. The former tract is liable to the action of the river, and rabi crops, especially wheat, are for the most part grown. The latter forms part of the richest and best cultivated land in Sind. The cultivation is almost entirely by flow from the Ghar canal and the Western Nara, and rice is the predominant crop. The whole country is studded with rich and populous villages, standing in the midst of the cultivation.

Kambar.—This is one of the finest and most fertile Talukas in Sind. At the same time the contrasts in soil are of a somewhat startling character. To the west of the chief town, Kambar, is an extensive plain of salt land as bad as any in Sind. The western portion of the Taluka within the Ghaibi Dero Jagir is hilly, depending for its water supply on hill streams and on rain. The remainder of the Taluka contains the best rice lands in the Province. The tract to the south of Kambar and including a portion of Larkana Taluka is known as the "Mail' country, and is particularly famous, the village of Ghogharo having a special reputation for the quality of rice which it produces. The water supply is entirely from the Ghar canal and its branches, and the cultivation is exclusively by flow.

Ratodero.—This is an alluvial tract of land watered by the Ghar and the Sukkur canals and their respective branches. The most fertile portion is between Naodero and Ratodero. The irrigational facilities to the north of the Taluka are somewhat poor. A considerable area

is also subject to the action of the river Indus. Over 90 per cent. of the cultivation is by flow.

Mirokhan.—This Taluka is also irrigated by the Sukkur canal and the branches of the Ghar canal. Large tracts are full of kalar and sand, and are uncultivated in consequence. The cultivation is almost entirely by flow. The Taluka is somewhat sparsely inhabited, and the villages are scattered.

The Mehar Division consists of Mehar, Kakar, Warah and Labdaria talukas.

Mehar.—This taluka is formed of a narrow, long strip of land stretching from the river Indus on the east to the Kohistan hills along the western boundary. That portion between the river and the Nara is mostly high-lying and supports dry crops. The other portion on the right bank of the Nara has a general fall towards the depression which lead the drainage of the district southward and then rises again to the open and elevated plain at the foot of the hills. The Taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara and Pritchard Canals with their branches. About 94 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow and the remainder under lift.

Kakar.—This Taluka contains a very large area of hilly ground. The cultivable portion is somewhat similar to that of its neighbour, Mehar, as it is high-lying in the east and west, having depression stretching across the centre between the kacha lands and the area subject to the river. The irrigation of the Taluka is mainly from the Nara. A small tract of the Taluka is irrigated from the Nai Gaj. The bulk of the cultivation is under flow.

Warah.—The eastern portion of this Taluka is well cultivated and populous: the western, owing to its irregular supply of water, is chiefly waste. The Taluka is mainly irrigated by the Ghar system and some minor canals of the Western Nara system. Almost all the cultivation is under flow.

Labdaria.—This taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara which runs through it from north to south. Though not quite so fertile as Larkana and Kambar talukas, it nevertheless produces very rich crops. The area cultivated on flow is 96 per cent. of the whole. Between the river bund and the river the kachas are extensively cultivated with wheat and other rabi crops. The taluka is the most thickly populated in the district. Trees grow extremely well and the long avenues of Nim, Siriah and Babul at Bakrani, Dokri and Badeh are the finest in the Province. Mango groves and gardens are more numerous in this Taluka than anywhere else in the district.

The Sehwan Division consists of the Sehwan, Johi and Dadu Talukas.

Sehwan.—This Taluka may be divided into 3 sections (i) Land irrigated by the Indus and the Manchhar Lake, (ii) Land dependent upon rain and (iii) mountainous tracts. The alluvial portion is situated in the north and is divided from the mountainous tract and barani land by the road which runs from Sehwan to Jhangar and Shah Hassan.

It is irrigated by the Western Nara, the Aral, the Dunster and other canals. Much rabi cultivation is done on the Manchhar.

Johi.—This Taluka is divided into two distinct portions, one the alluvial plain of the Indus Valley and two the Kohistan. The road between Phulji and Johi roughly marks the dividing line between the two tracts. The western tract is called the 'kacha' to distinguish it from Sind. i.e., the alluvial portion of the Indus Valley. The 'Kacha' depends for its cultivation on rain and floods in the Nai Gaj and the other Nais. The rest of the Taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara and its branches. About 37 per cent. of the cultivation is in surveyed land dependent on the Nara, 59 per cent. depends on the Manchhar Lake and 4 per cent. on the Nai Gaj, the other Nais and on rainfall.

Dadu.—This Taluka is a narrow tract of alluvial land, the river forming its eastern boundary and the western Nara its western. The principal Government canals are the Western Nara, with its branches, and the Phitowah. Flow cultivation is only about one-third of the whole.

The soil of each Taluka is for the most part the same, and there are few outstanding differences between different talukas. The following are the chief kinds of soil and the crops for which they are most suited:

- Latiari.—Suitable for wheat, cotton, gram, chickling vetch and oil seeds.
- 2. Gasiari.—Suitable for rice and wheat.
- 3. Chiki.—Suitable for all crops.
- 4. Nao.—Suitable for juar, bajri and tir.
- 5. Dasar.-Suitable for juar, bajri and tir.
- 6. Kalrathi.—Suitable for rice and jambho.
- 7. Kalar.--Unsuitable for any crop.

Principal Crops. The principal crops grown in the district are:—

Kharif crops

Rice is the staple crop of the district. It is grown most extensively in the Larkana and Mehar divisions. In the Sehwan division there is little. The chief variety produced is the white called Sugdasi. In the very best lands it yields at least two kharars per acre.

Juari is one of the main food crop of the district and is grown in every Taluka. Two varieties, white and red, are cultivated.

Bajri is grown to a small extent everywhere.

. Sesame is cultivated on a small scale in every Taluka, but chiefly in Ratodero and Johi.

Bhang is grown in deh Bubak of Sehwan Taluka. Its cultivation in any other part of Sind is prohibited.

Rabi crops.

Wheat is grown in every Taluka of the district on lands which have been submerged by the spill of a canal (sailabi) or on lands which have been given a flooding towards the end of the inundation (bosi). Only the white varieties are grown, of which the best known are Gaj and Thori.

Rape and Jumbo.—The area cropped with rape is large in Kakar Kambar, Mehar and Warah Talukas only. Jambo is grown in every Taluka.

Gram and chickling vetch are grown as second crops in rice lands throughout the district, and as rabi crops in the riverain kacha tracts.

Vegetables.—The indigenous vegetables in common use are enumerated in the article on Botany ('A' Volume). They are cultivated in every taluka, and European vegetables of different kinds are grown during the cold season in the various Local Fund Gardens.

IRRIGATION.

TABLES IX AND X.

CHAPTER VI IN 'A' VOLUME.

The irrigational system cannot be treated by revenue districts, as these do not correspond with the districts into which Sind is divided by the Public Works Department. Figures relating to all canals of which any portion enters the district will be found in Table X and for a full account of these the 'A' Volume may be consulted.

ECONOMIC.

TABLE XI AND XII.

CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME.

There is nothing to add on this subject to what has been said in the 'A' Volume. The wages of labour are approximately the same as in the adjoining districts. The condition of the labouring classes in the Larkana District appears to be specially prosperous. The daily wage of a labourer has risen more than 75 per cent. in the last fifteen years, while food grains are as cheap as they are anywhere in Sind.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

CHAPTER VIII OF 'A' VOLUME.

The district is a purely agricultural one, and its main products are rice, wheat and jambho. The export by river is negligible, and transport by road is a thing of the past. The statistics prepared by the Railway Company are therefore the only ones available for ascertaining what the flow of trade is. During the year 1921-1922, 3,17; tons of rice not in the husk were exported from Larkana Station. In the same year 326 tons of wheat were exported, and 631 tons of other grains. There were no imports of any one commodity in particular, piece goods and such commodities as are required in every day life being the chief article to enter the district. Some of the European firms of Karachi have agents in Larkana and the bulk of the grain is exported to Karachi.

There are no industries in the district, other than that of agriculture.

Fifty-four factories for husking rice are established at various places, and there is one flour mill at Larkana itself.

The North-Western Railway which runs through the district from north to south has already been described in the 'A' Volume. A light railway has been constructed for Larkana upto Dodapur in the Upper Sind Frontier District and its extension upto Jacobabad is under contemplation.

During the inundation the Ghar and the Western Nara and their branches are navigable and boats regularly ply on them.

The road communications of the district are, on the whole, excellent and though outside the town of Larkana no road is metalled, they serve the traffic that plies upon them quite satisfactorily. It is impossible to enumerate here more than the chief roads and the places at which they touch.

There is only one trunk road running through the district, i.e., the road which begins at Karachi and enters the district north of Laki. The following are its stages:—

Stage.	Dis- tance.	Character of Road.	Remarks.
From Laki Sehwan.	to 12	Good road, metalled part and bridged.	in Head quarter station of the Taluka of Sehwan, contains a Railway Station, District Bungalow, Camping ground, Musafirkhana and well water. Water from the Aral is available during the inundation season.
		THE CONTRACT NAME OF STREET	

Stage		Dis- tance.	Character of Road.	Remarks.
Dadu	••	23	Good road	Taluka Headquarter town. Has a Railway Station, Camping ground, District Bungalow, etc.
Puranodero	٠.	10	Good road	Two miles from Phulji Road Station, Public Works De- partment Bungalow.
Sita	• •	12	Good road	Public Works Department Bungalow and Camping ground.
Radhan	• •	13	Kalar land; after rain the road is very heavy for several days.	Camping ground, Railway
Badeh		10	Fair road	Camping ground, Railway Station.
Larkana		19	Road very good through cultivation. Nalus all bridged.	Headquarters station of the
Naodero	• •	13		Public Works Department Bungalow

At about four miles north, at the boundary of Ratodero Taluka, the road leaves the District and proceeds to Madeji in the Garhi Yasin Taluka of Sukkur District.

The following are the branch roads:-

At Sehwan the Aral is crossed and a branch road goes to Bubak Town, 9 miles. Two miles beyond the Dunster Canal is crossed and further on Bubak Road Station is reached. From here roads lead east to Talti, to Bhan where there is a Railway Station (6 miles north-west) and to Bubak town (5 miles south-west).

Three important branches take off from Dadu: one goes west to the taluka town of Johi, where there is a District Bungalow and a camping ground, another goes to south to Bhan and the third north-west to Bahawalpur, where there is a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Western Nara Canal.

From Puranodero a road goes to Phulji and there divides into two, one leading to Bahawalpur and the other to Kakar, where there is a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Western Nara and a Camping ground.

Seven miles from Puranodero two branches take off from the main road, one leading west to Kakar and the other north to Sita Road Station. About one mile north of Sita village branches lead to Sita Road Station (3 miles west) and to the Taluka town of Khairpur Nathan Shah (11 miles west) where there is a Camping ground, and to the Taluka town of Mehar (12 miles north-west), where there are a district and a Public Works Department Bungalow.

From Radhan. a branch road goes west to Tharri Mohbat, where a Public Works Department Bungalow is to be found on the Western Nara, and thence to Mehar (9 miles).

From Badeh branch roads lead to Almani (5 miles south-east), the Taluka town of Dokri (5 miles north-east), Nasirabad (7 miles north-west) and Mehar (16 miles south-west).

From Larkana main roads take off in every direction, the following being the most important:—Larkana to Bakrani (7 miles) and to Dokri (15 miles south); to Nasirabad (22 miles south-west); to Kambar (14 miles west) and thence to Ghaibidero to Shahdadkot (Upper Sind Frontier) 28 miles north-west; to Chausul (11 miles north) and to Ratodero 18 miles north north-east.

There are also many roads connecting the towns and villages which it to the west of the main trunk road. The most important is the road from Khairpur Nathan Shah to Mehar, Nasirabad, Wagan, and on to Kambar, with branches from Nasirabad to Warah and to Badeh. From Kambar roads lead to Larkana (east), Ghaibidero (west), Dost Ali (north-west), Shahdadkot (north), Mirokhan and Sujawal (north northeast) Ratodero (north-east), and Khairpur Juso (south-west).

Ferries are established at regular intervals on the river, and are controlled by the Local Board: the receipts are evenly divided by the Local Boards of Larkana and Nawabshah districts in the case of those ferries which cross to the latter district. In the case of the ferries which touch on Khairpur State territory the entire proceeds are credited to the Larkana Board.

REVENUE.

TABLES XIX, XV, XXII-A AND B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI-A AND B.

CHAPTER IX OF 'A' VOLUME.

Table XV gives very complete figures of the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each Taluka, and calls for no comment, Larkana being a normal district. The figures of revenue given in Table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head "other items" includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described in the A Volume, and also that which is derived from the Fisheries in the District. An account of the Fresh-water Fish and Fisheries of Sind has found a place in Chapter II of the 'A' Volume. Forest revenue is excluded from Table XXII-A and shown separately in Table XIV.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

TABLES XXVII-A AND B, AND XXVIII.

CHAPTER XI IN 'A' VOLUME.

The District Local Board was created in the year 1902-03 and is composed of 10 nominated and 20 elected members.

The former include the Assistant and Deputy Collectors. The elected members consist of one or tw. delegates from each of the Taluka Boards, and one from the holders of entire alienated villages (Jagirdars). The current business of the Board is carried on by an executive committee.

The composition of the Taluka Boards is exhibited below:-

Taluka Board.		Nominated members.	Elected by landholders.	Elected by Muni- cipalities.	Elected by Jagirdars.	Total.
Larkana	_	-4		1	1	13
Labdarya		4	10			14
Kambar	- 1	5	8	l	1	15
Ratodero		6	8	1		15
Mirokhan	!	.4	8			12
Mehar	:	5	8	1	1	15
Kakar		5	9		1	15
Warah		5	8	1	1	15
Sehwan		4	7		1	12
Dadu		4	8			12
Johi		4	7	• •	1	12

The Mirokhan Local Board was only constituted in the year 1913-14.

The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. The District Local Board maintains Roads, Bridges, Staging Bungalows, Dharamsalas, Wells and Tanks, Schools and Dispensaries. The latter number twelve including three Veterinary Dispensaries, one at Larkana and one at Dadu and one at Mehar created in 1922.

The Board makes annual contributions to various public institutions both in and out of the district, the chief ones being the Sind Madressah, the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College and the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi. Within the district it contributes Rs. 5,000 per annum to the Larkana Madressah.

The Board has purchased an Arab stallion to stand at Larkana for the use of the district, and contemplates the purchase of further animals, so as to improve the local stock.

The progress and present position of Municipal Government in Sind are sketched in Chapter XI of the 'A' Volume. When Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind on October 1st, 1878, there were ten towns now belonging to the Larkana District in which Municipal Commissions had been established. One of these, Arazi in Sehwan Taluka was removed from the list on the

introduction of the Act, and four more ceased to be Municipalities between 1884 and 1887, namely Khairpur Nathanshah, Johi Mehar and Dadu. The remaining five continue to have Municipalities up to the present time, i.e., Larkana, Kambar, Ratodero, Sehwan and Bubak. All are classed as "Town Municipalities". The elective principal has now been introduced into the District. Each municipality elects their own President and Vice-President and members excepting four members who are nominated by the Commissioner. The Larkana municipal Council consists of 30 members. The revenue and expenditure for the last twenty five years is shown in Table XXVIII. The average for the last decade was, Income Rs. 86,602, Expenditure Rs. 83,752, Nearly half of the revenue is derived from octroi duties. Other sources of revenue are rents of lands and houses, sale of land, fees, etc., from educational institutions, conservancy rates, wheel tax and contributions from Government towards education. Larkana and Kambar are of those towns in Sind which have tried as an experimental measure the imposition of a terminal tax in lieu of octroi and the experiment has been successful. On the expenditure side administration and collection of revenue come to nearly Rs. 17,303 per annum. Rs. 12,309 per annum are spent on roads, Rs. 14,525 on lighting, and Rs. 3,940 on garden and road side trees. The expenditure on schools amounts to nearly Rs. 17.941 per annum, but of this Government paid 8,944. The expenditure on medical institutions is Rs. 1.638 per annum. The incidence of taxation per head of the population work out at Rs. 4-1-4.

The constitution of the other Municipalites in the district is shown below:—

	-				,	
Municipality.	!		Councillors.		ļ	Population
zzum pom j	i	Official.	Non-official,	Total.		in 1921.
Kambar Ratodero Sehwan		4 4 4	16 8 8	20 12 12		7,643 5,565 4,423
Bubak		4	6	10		2,820

The Municipalities have their own elected President and Vice-President. The main source of revenue in all is octroi duties. Other sources of revenue include a wheel tax in Kambar and Ratodero, conservancy cesses, which are specially profitable in Sehwan, and revenue from markets and slaughter houses, which yield a considerable amount in Kambar. The incidence of taxation ranges from Rs. 4-13-10 per head per annum in Ratodero to Rs. 1-13-9 in Bubak. The cost of administration in all these municipalities is light. Education is the head under which expenditure is generally heaviest, and it is followed by conservancy and dispensaries. Kambar spends a large amount on the maintenance of its profitable markets and slaughter houses. The total revenue and expenditure for 27 years are shown in the Table. All these Municipalities are free from debt.

EDUCATION.

TABLES XXIX-A, B, C AND D.

CHAPTER XII OF 'A' VOLUME.

Table XXIX-B shows the number of educational institutions existing in the District during the twenty-seven years ending 1921-1922 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them.

Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as Public; others as Private. The Primary Schools described as Public Indigenous are those which, though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in-aid, submit to inspection and get a small annual subsidy on certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, local and municipal funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector, or by one of his assistants, and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX-D.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Board and constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipalities. The development of these institutions during the last twenty-seven years is traced in Table XXIX-B. The extent to which the measures adopted by these public bodies are seconded by private enterprise is also exhibited.

Local Board Schools.—Of these schools 224 are boys' and 8 are girls' schools. All the schools are superior schools teaching up to the seventh standard vernacular. Muhammadans constitute nearly 57.9 per cent. of the total number of pupils and 36.8 per cent. of the pupils are children of cess payers. Education in these schools is free.

Municipal schools.—The tuition in Municipal primary schools is identical with that given in Local Board Primary Schools teaching up to the seventh vernacular standard. All the 7 Municipal schools are boys' schools, being day schools. No fees are charged in all Municipal Primary schools and 25 per cent. of the pupils are educated free of charge in secondry schools. Muhammadans constitute about 30 per cent. of the total number of pupils.

Aided schools.—There were 212 aided schools with 6,583 pupils including 2,077 girls in the district during 1921-1922.

The Indigenous Schools consist principally of Koran classes which have descended to the present time from the days of native rule. The classes, which are

commonly held in mosques and sheds adjoining the mosques are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls whom the Mullah instructs in the reading of the Koran. A general control over these Mullah schools is kept by a special Government Deputy Educational Inspector, who has been appointed for the district.

The course of secondary education comprises seven standards of which the first three, known as the Middle School course standards IV to VII, in which English is the medium of instruction. The seventh standard of the Anglo-Vernacular course is the class in which students are prepared for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University and for the School leaving certificate Examination. There is one High School in the district.

The number of Middle Schools in the district in 1921 was 7. Of these

3 were the Municipal Schools at Schwan,
Ratodero and Kambar and 4 private aided schools at Banguldero, Dadu and Talti, and Mehar.

The Schwan School was started in 1854. It teaches upto the fifth standard. The number of pupils in 1921 was 584. The expenditure in 1921-1922 amounted to Rs. 13,416 of which Government contributed Rs. 6,339.

The Kambar and Ratodero Schools are of recent origin the former having been opened in 1899 and the latter in 1901. The former teaches upto the fifth standard and the latter upto the fourth. In 1922 the number of boys on the rolls was 85 at Kambar and 77 at Ratodero. The expenditure was Rs. 6,162 and 8,038 and the Government grant Rs. 2,154 and 2,884 for the two schools respectively.

The school at Talti was started by the chief men of the village in 1896. It teaches up to the fourth standard.

Madressah Tul Islam, Larkana—This institution owes its origin to Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., at one time Assistant Collector, Larkana, who collected subscriptions from the zamindars of the division for the purpose. It was opened on a humble scale in June 1900 on the Baker Road opposite to the Civil Hospital. It now consists of two buildings, one a double storied one, in the upper part of which there is accommodation for boarders, and of a mosque which was provided by the generosity of a local zamindar. The buildings are spacious and well designed. and the surrounding play ground is ample. The Madressah was intended to serve as a feeder to the Sind Madressah at Karachi, but its success in this direction has not been marked. It has however exercised a distinctly beneficial influence on the district, and it still has much scope for development.

The education has till recently been given both in Vernacular and in English. The vernacular branch of the school has however now been abolished. The English branch teaches up to the fifth standard. The staff consists of a Principal, four masters, a clerk, a moulvi. Only the Principal is an under graduate.

In 1921-1922 there were 49 pupils. In the same year there were 33 boarders, all of whom were maintained out of the Madressah funds. Although other than Muhammadans are admitted, the institution is primarily Muhammadan, and prayers are recited five times a day in the mosque by the moulvi.

The fees for tuition vary from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem.

The expenditure of the Madressah during 1921-1922 was Rs. 10,686 and its income was derived from the following sources:—

					Rs.
Contribution from	a Gov	vernment			2,247
Contribution from	Larl	kana Munic	ipality		600
Contribution from	the	District Loc	eal Board	• •	5,000
Fees and Fines					891
Subscriptions					209
Other sources			• •		295
The deficit was	met	from the	previous	balances	
which amounted	d to			• •	12,517

The management of the institution was thoroughly overhauled in the year 1913 and is now in the hands of a board consisting of the Collector of the district as President, the Principal as Secretary, 66 elected members and 3 nominated members.

Three Anglo-Vernacular Newspapers are published weekly at Larkana, the Khairkhah, Al-Hakikat and the
Larkana Gazette and Sada Bahar. The Khairkhah was started in Karachi in 1895, but was transferred to Larkana
in 1902. The other two papers are of more recent origin. None of
these papers enjoys a big circulation or has much influence.

The only public Library is at Larkana and is known as the Giles Library.

Tary. It was opened in 1884 in a picturesque old building situated in a garden between the railway and Baker Road. The building belongs to the Municipality and was put in repair by it. The library contains about one thousand books and is open to members of any community. The subscriptions range from 8 annas to Rs. 2 per mensem.

There are two other private libraries organized by Shewa mandali and Brotherhood. They are open to the Public. Besides there is Bolus library at Kambar and Hey free reading room at Nasirabad.

HEALTH.

TABLES XXX-A AND B, XXXII AND XXXIII.

CHAPTER XIII OF · A ' VOLUME.

A civil hospital was opened at Larkana on June 1st, 1909. A civil hospital had previously existed at Shikarpur and was closed on the opening of the hospital at Larkana. The hospital is situated in the Baker Road opposite to the Madressah, and is an one-storied brick building with accommodation for thirty in-patients. The hospital is in charge of a Civil Surgeon who is assisted by two Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the usual menial staff. Accommodation for the staff is provided in the compound. The Civil Surgeon has a bungalow close to the Kacheri. The cost of the hospital was Rs. 59,299. The average number of in-patients and out-patients per diem was 14 and 92 respectively in 1921-1922. The cost of maintenance is about Rs. 16,000 per annum, towards which the Municipality contributes Rs. 1,500 and the District Local Board Rs. 1,200.

A Zenana hospital known as the Baker hospital after a former Collector of the district was opened in 1909, under the auspices of the Church of England Zenana Mission at Sukkur. It is a double storied building standing opposite to the Giles Library. A few in-patients can be accommodated. The number of out-patients is steadily on the increase.

There are 9 dispensaries managed by the local boards and Municipalities throughout the district, and a railway dispensary at Dadu. They are in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The work done at each is shown in Table XXXI.

There are three Veterinary dispensaries at Larkana, Dadu and Veterinary Dispensaries. Mehar. The former was opened in 1904 in hired premises. In 1909 permanent quarters were erected, and the work of the dispensary has considerably developed since then. In 1921-1922 the number of in-patients was 70 and that of out-patients 1,106. The dispensary is supported by grants from Government, the Municipality and the District Local Board.

The dispensary at Dadu was opened in July 1913. In 1921-1922 the number of in-patients was 13 and that of out-patients 820. It is supported by contributions from the District Local Board and Government.

The dispensary at Mehar was opened only in August 1922. It is supported by contributions from the District Local Board and Government.

ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER XIV OF 'A' VOLUME.

Taluka.	Headquarters.	Num er of Tapas.	Num er Num er of of Tapas. Debs.	Limits.	Area in square miles.	Popula- tion.	Average annual land revenue.
					,		
Ratodero	Dated						Rs.
MC:1 :	· natourlo	2 	20	27: 37' and 28° North Latitude 68° 4' and 68° 33' Fast Longinds	233	52,517	2,16,072
MITOKRAN	Mirokhan	I6	20	27° 42' and 27° 58' North Latitude 67 49' and	886	44.169	9
Larkana	Larkana	81	99	2		44,103	2,40,240
Kambar	Kambar	18	 	28' East Longitude.		78,883	3,43,178
Labdarm	Dokri	61	45	Tational Of 14	473	77,446	$_{\parallel}$ 3,52,501
Warah	Warah		-	Labitude 07-59	326	68,764	2,63,615
Mehar	Mehar			67 33'	418	58,179	3,20,717
Kakar	ur Nathaushe			Latitude 67: 31'	327	54,490	2,93,151
Dadu	. Dadu			67° 12′	448	44,214	2,33,343
Johi .	John	- 2 1		68.37 East Longitude. 7. Mart Latitude 67. 41' and 68.37 East Longitude. 7. Month Letters.	297	45,892	1,75,214
Sehwan	Sehwan	ΙΣ		47' East Longitude 0, 11 and 67- 25 53' and 26' 30' North Lotting cre oc.	755	32,079	1,26,200
one of		_		67° 58' East Longitude.	1,273	41,333	1,01,802

The District came into existence on August 1st, 1901, when it was formed out of the Karachi and the Shikarpur districts. The Sehwan, Johi and Dadu talukas were taken from the former district, and the Mehar. Kakar, Warah, Larkana, Labdarya, Kambar and Ratodero talukas were taken from the latter District, which since has been known as the Sukkur Three divisions were formed, the Sehwan comprising the Sehwan, Johi and Dadu talukas, the Mehar division comprising the Mehar, Kakar and Warah talukas, and the Larkana division comprising Larkana, Labdarva, Kambar and Ratodero talukas. By 1911 it had been recognized that the Larkana division was too heavy a charge for one officer, even with the assistance of an attached Deputy Collector, and a new division known as the Ratodero division was created out of it. Twentvtwo dehs from Ratodero, four from Larkana and forty-four from Kambar were combined to form a new Taluka in the north-west extremity of the District with headquarters at the village of Miro Khan. The limits of the new taluka approximated to those of the old Sujawal Taluka of the Shikarpur District which was abolished in 1883-84. This new taluka and the reduced Ratodero Taluka were combined to form the new division. A minor feature of the change was the transfer of the ten western dehs of Larkana Taluka to Kambar. Ratodero division has since been absorbed into Larkana and Mehar Sub-division. Each of the four divisions is in charge of an Assistant Collector or Deputy Collector. In 1904 to give relief to both the Sub-Divisional Officers and the Mukhtvarkars, Resident Magistrates were appointed to hold courts at Larkana, Mehar and Dadu. Dadu Court has since been abolished as a result of retrenchment. Ratodero Sub-Division was also absorbed into Larkana and Mehar Sub-divisions—Larkana Division now comprises of Larkana, Ratodero. Mirokhan and Kambar and Mehar Sub-Division of Labdaria, Mehar, Kakar and Warah talukas.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

CHAPTER XV OF 'A' VOLUME.

Bubak, a small town in the Sehwan Taluka, lies in 26°27′ North Latitude and 67° 46′ East Longitude. It is situated on the northeast bank of the Manchhar Lake and nine miles to the west of Sehwan. It has road communication with Sehwan, Talti and other towns and it has a railway station of its own name at a distance of three miles. It possesses a Municipality and had a population of 2,820 at the census of 1921. It contains a Post Office, Vernacular School, Musafirkhana and an intoxicating drugs warehouse under the control of the Excise Department. Bubak has some reputation for its carpets which are however very poor. They are described in the 'A' Volume (see page 391). Bhang is cultivated in the surroundings of this town. This is the only place in the Province where such cultivation is permitted.

Dadu, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in 26° 44′ North Latitude and 67° 49′ East Longitude.

It is situated on the main road leading from Sehwan to Larkana, is distant 24 miles from Sehwan northwards and has road communication with Johi and other places. The town possessed a Municipality which was abolished in 1886. It has since a notified area Committee. It had a population of 2,996 at the census of 1921. It is an important railway centre, and the railway districts of Karachi and Sukkur meet here. It contains a District and a Public Works Department Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police lines, Railway Dispensary which also serves the town, Veterinary Dispensary, Post Office and Musafirkhana.

Dokri, a small town in North Latitude 27° 22′ and East Longitude 68° 8′, is the headquarters of the Labdarya Taluka and is situated on the right bank of the Western Nara canal. It has a railway station one and a half miles distant. The town had a population of 1,246 at the census of 1921 and contains a District Bungalow, Kacheri, Police Lines, Dispensary, Vernacular School, Post Office and Musafirkhana. The roads leading to this town are shaded by magnificent avenues of trees.

Johi, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, is a small town and lies in 26° 41' North Latitude and 67° 39' East Longitude. It is twelve miles to the west of Dadu, the nearest railway station, and contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Musafirkhana, Post Office and Dispensary. It had a population of 1,549 at the census of 1921.

Kambar, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in 27° 35′ North Latitude and 68° 2′ East Longitude and is fourteen miles west by north from Larkana. It is the railway station on the light railway. A light

railway has been constructed. Kambar has a Municipality and had a population of 7,613 at the census of 1921. It contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Dispensary, two markets, Anglo-Vernacular School, combined Post and Telegraph offices and Musafirkhana. As the centre of a rich rice growing tract of country the town is wealthy and prosperous.

The best known facts in connection with the history of Kambar are that it was plundered by Baluch raiders in 1844, and that a great fire occurred in the town in the following year.

At a distance of six miles northeast from Kambar on the banks of the Ghar canal near Fatehpur is situated the tomb of Shahal Muhammad Kalhora. He was a grandson of Adam Shah, whose tomb is at Sukkur. He settled near Larkana, wrought miracles, extended the power of his family and came to a violent end like many others of his turbulent race. He is said to have dug the Larkana canal, i.e., the Ghar canal (see 'A' Volume, page 109). The tomb was erected to his memory by his grand nephew, Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhora, in A. H. 1188 (A. D. 1774), 158 years after his death. Its dome is plastered outside with chiroli (burnt gypsum) plaster and the walls are faced with the usual coloured tiles, most of which have fallen off. Inside are the tombs of Shahal Muhammad and his son Shah Hassan. The building is of historical rather than archæological interest.

Khairpur Nathan Shah, which lies in North Latitude 27° 5' and East Longitude 67° 47', is the headquarter station Khairpur Nathan Shah. of Kakar Taluka. It is centrally situated and contains a Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police lines, District Bungalow, Post Office and School. It is eight miles from the nearest railway station It had a Municipality which was abolished in 1884. It has a Notified Area Committee. The population was 1,184 at the census of 1921. Near this town is a shrine of Kazi Burhanudin, at which an annual fair is held on 9th Zulhaj in honour of the saint. He is said to have been a resident of Medina and to have come to Sind about 700 The tomb of Nasir Muhammad Kalhora, son of Shahal Muhammad and grandfather of Nur Mahammad Kalhora, is close to the western high road of the Taluka four miles from the nearest village. It is a dome supported on stone pillars and contains some pretty carving. Its date is said to be 1130 A.H. (1708 A.D.). It is held in much veneration.

Khudabad is the site of an old city in Dadu Taluka on the line of rail—

way between Sehwan and Dadu about seven miles south of the latter place. The city is said to have been built by Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhora who was in power from 1701 to 1718 A.D., and it was the capital of Sind under the Kalhoras until the foundation of Hyderabad by Ghulam Shah Kalhora in 1768. This change of capital no doubt induced a large number of the trading population of Khudabad to migrate to the new seat of royalty and its decline may be said to have commenced from that date. A few years latter in 1781 the defeat of Abdul Nabi, the last ruling Kalhora by the Talpur Chiefs, completed the ruin of the city. The

Talpurs plundered it and set the houses on fire. This resulted in the utter desertion of the city by the inhabitants. It is now completely in ruins which cover an area of about 50 acres.

In the midst of these ruins and within a quarter of a mile of the railway station of Khudabad, stands the massive Jama Masjid built by Mian Yar Mahammad Kalhora. The Superintendent of the Archæological Western Survey (Mr. Cousens) visited it in 1896 and declared the building worthy of conservation owing to some very good tile decoration and its historical associations. It is divided into two parts, one 80 feet by 21 feet and the other 80 feet by 25 feet, and the height is 34 feet. An open yard in front is enclosed by walls 100 feet by 80 feet. In building on either side of the entrance is a beautiful panel of coloured tile work, quite the most artistic met with by Mr. Cousens in Sind. The following is his description of it:—"Unlike the rest which, however. floral the pattern, are disposed more or less geometrically, this design revels in its very realistic treatment and unconventionality. represents a tall plant of the lily tribe, whose long graceful leaves sprout from the central stem and fall over right and left, while interspread between them are numerous flowers. It has not the slightest stiffness but is full of soft flowing lines which produce a very pleasing effect. It is white on a dark blue ground. The Jama Musjid, if for nothing else, is for this alone well worth preserving. Both panels have suffered at the hands of the despoiler. All over the mosque and as high as could is be conveniently reached, the tile work has been sadly damaged by visitors trying to dig out separate tiles from the walls. It is almost impossible to remove these without breakage, so thoroughly have they been cemented together; and this the vandals have found, for they have left the walls all pitted over at the joints of the tiles where they have tried to lever them out in succession." A Mullah takes care of the mosque It is now classed as a protected monument under Class II-a, of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

At a distance of a mile from the ruins of Khudabad is situated the tomboof Yar Muhammad Kalhora. It is said to have been constructed by him before his death and he was buried in it in 1718 or 1719. Mr. Cousens writes of it: "It is a great square massive building lavishly decorated with coloured glazed tiles. Around three sides high up lighting the gallery around the dome, are rows of large arched windows fitted with terracotta screens of delicate geometric tracery. Similar windows on the front are fitted with perforated glazed tiles." The dome is hung inside with clubs, supposed to be the very weapons with which Yar Muhammad's fakirs beat their adversaries out of the land. This building is kept by Mujawars who live on the charity of the devotees of the Mian. Like the Jama Masjid the tomb has been declared a protected monument under the Act.

Larkana, the headquarters town of the district and of the Taluka of the same name, lies in 27° 33′ North Latitude and 68° 16′ East Longitude. It is situated on the southern bank of the Ghar canal, which is here spanned by two

bridges. The town is supposed to derive its name from a tribe named Larak, which was once settled in the neighbouring country.

There is scarcely anything on record about the rise of Larkana. but the town was probably not in existence two centuries ago. It is situated at the point where the Kalhoras first established their power and dug canals and improved the country generally, and it is quite probable that the town grew up at the time under their protection. At a later period they made Khudabad about seventy miles to the south their capital and retained a Deputy at Larkana named Shah Bahara, whose Mausoleum remains. When Nur Muhammad Kalhora extended his power over the south and east of Sind but Shikarpur was taken from him by the Afghan King, Larkana became the largest town on his northern frontier, and this no doubt gave it an importance which continued for some time under the Talpurs, who made it the chief depôt for their artillery. Lying on the route from Karachi to Shikarpur and the Bolan pass, in a richly fertile tract and commanding exceptional facilities for traffic by water also by the two great routes of the Ghar and Western Nara, it soon developed a considerable trade. At the time of the British conquest it was considered one of the greatest grain marts of Sind and the bazar was said to contain 370 shops. It had also a name for the weaving of silk and cotton. With the British conquest the town became the headquarters of a division of the Shikarpur Collectorate, i.e., the Chandka country to which allusion has already been made, and was for a few years the headquarters of a camel corps. The only memorial of this at the present day is the fine swimming bath in the compound of the Travellers' Bungalow. The trade and population remained more or less stationary until 1901, when Larkana became the headquarters of the new district, which was carved out of the Shikarpur and Karachi districts. In that year the population was 14,543. At the census of 1911 it had risen to 16,097 and 1921 to 17,723. The added importance of the town and its situation as the centre of a growing grain trade are the causes of this The manufactures for which the town was famous in Talpur days, viz., silk and cotton, however, disappeared though it has still some reputation for brassware.

The climate of Larkana has already been described. The fine trees, the luxuriant cultivation and the greenness of the country side, while giving to the place the name of the garden of Eden of Sind unquestionably add to the discomfort of the climate by reason of the moisture and mosquitoes for which they are responsible in the summer months.

The town is bounded by the Ghar canal on the north, and is divided into two distinct parts by the railway line which runs from north to south. On the east side of the railway lies the old town. There is nothing of peculiar interest in it, and it possesses the usual characteristics of a Sind town. The bazars are perhaps not so cramped as in some other towns. On the edge of the old town are the markets, which are spacious. The surrounding roads are all broad and well laid out and the banks of the canal are lined with gardens. One of the early Deputy Collectors, Captain St. Clair Ford, is credited with having done most to lay the town

out well, and its roads and roadside trees are inferior only to those of Jacobabad. The public buildings on the east of the railway line nearly all stand in Baker Road, a wide thoroughfare. Here are the Civil Hospital, the Library and garden, the Zenana Hospital, the Madressah and behind it the subordinate Civil Court and the post and telegraph office. Close by is the vernacular school. With the creation of the district in 1901 came the creation of the civil station. Up to that time the only buildings on the west side of the railway were the taluka office, the Deputy Collector's bungalow, the travellers' bungalow and the Anglo-Vernacular School. The Deputy Collector's bungalow stands on the bank of the Ghar Canal in a fine garden. It dates from the year 1849 and is thus probably next to Government House. Karachi, and the Residency, Jacobabad, the oldest official residence in the Province. It is still occupied by the officer in charge of the Larkana sub-division. Beyond the bungalow lies the village of Lahori which is included within the Larkana Municipal limits. The travellers' bungalow is of no interest beyond the fact that the swimming bath alluded to above is in its compound. The Anglo-Vernacular School now converted into High school stands between the bungalow and the railway.

The new buildings are of a striking character. The chief one is the Collector's Kacheri built in what might be described as the quasi-oriental style, since with its two domes at either end it suggests at first sight a mosque. This idea is dispelled when one looks at the central portion of the building, which has a double story. The Collector's entire establishment and the Treasury are accommodated on the ground floor, the record rooms are upstairs, and at the north end of the building is a large durbar hall. For the present this is being used as the District Court, pending such time as the Court House is built on the other side of the compound facing the Kacheri. The cost of the buildings was Rs. 1,28,845. To the south of the Kacheri compound stand the Headquarter Police lines.

The bungalows of the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Collector of Sehwan, the Executive Engineers and the Civil Surgeon are all for climatic reasons of unusually spacious dimensions and are enclosed in large compounds. They are of uniform design, except that of the Collector which is much larger than the others, and have white exteriors. The newly built bungalow for the District Judge conforms in design to the Kacheri, as it has two domes and is of red brick, and is thus out of keeping with the rest of the houses in the station.

The antiquities of the town are only two, the old fort and the tomb of Shah Bahara, already mentioned. Little is left of the old fort which was built by the Kalhoras, used by the Talpurs as an arsenal and turned by the British into a hospital, a jail, a store room for the Camel Corps and a Lunatic Asylum. It remained the asylum for the whole Province until 1871, when a new Asylum was opened at Gidu Bandar near Hyderabad. The tomb which is rapidly going to ruin, is decorated with glazed tiles, blush gray and green, on the outside of the grand dome, and internally with tiles and painting, but its most interesting feature is an

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octagonal lantern of coloured tiles, with perforated sides which surmounts the dome, an unusual thing in Sind. There is also some fine carving on the door. Shah Bahara was a Minister of Nur Muhammad Kalhora, who ruled here and was in command of ten thousand men. He died, it appears about 1735, and a poetical Persian inscription inside the tomb shows that it was built in A.H. 1188 (i.e., A.D. 1773). It was built by Ghulam Shah Kalhora who also built the tomb of Shahal Muhammad near Kambar.

Two religious festivals are held at Larkana, one in honour of Fakir Ghulam Muhammad and the other to perpetuate the memory of Pir Mian Jalal Shah. The first lasts for three days and is usually held in January, about two thousand five hundred people attending it. The second takes place about the middle of November, lasts for three days, and is attended by about two thousand persons. No business is transacted at either fair.

Mehar, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in 27°11′

North Latitude and 67°52′ East Longitude.

It contains a district and a Public Works

Department Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Resident Magistrate's

Office, Civil Court, Police lines, School, Anglo-Vernacular School, Post

Office and Dispensary and Veterinary dispensary. The nearest railway station is Radhan, nine miles distant: carriages ply on the road to the station. It had a Municipality which was abolished in 1885. It has a Notified Area Committee now. The population at the census of 1921 was 2.746.

Mirokhan, the headquarters station of the taluka of that name, is in 27° 46′ North Latitude and 68° 8′ East Longitude. It is a small village and has only assumed some importance since the creation of the taluka in 1911. Besides the Mukhtyarkar's Office and the Police Lines there are a Public Works Department Bungalow and a school and dispensary. Mirokhan is centrally situated and roads lead from it in every direction. The population at the census of 1921 was 1,649.

Ratodero, the headquarters of the taluka of that name (27° 48′ North

Ratodero.

Ratodero.

Ratodero.

Ratodero.

Ratodero.

Municipal town and had a population of 5,565 at the census of 1,921. It contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police Lines, Dispensary, Anglo-Vernacular School, Post Office, Market and Musafirkhana. It is situated on the Sukkur Canal and lies eighteen miles north-east by north from Larkana and is connected by roads with all the important towns in the neighbouring country. The nearest railway station is Naodero, ten miles distant. The road between the town and the station, though unmetalled, is well kept and has some fine avenues of trees on it. Carriages ply on it to the station.

Sehwan, the headquarter station of the taluka of the same name, lies in 26° 26' North Latitude and 67° 54' East Longitude. It is situated on an eminence at the verge of a swamp on the right bank of the Aral which flows from the

Manchhar Lake into the Indus and is 178 feet above mean sea level. A few miles to the south, the Laki hills terminate abruptly on the river The river formerly flowed close to the town, but is now not less than three miles away from it. Sehwan is situated on the main road leading from Kotri to Upper Sind, via Larkana and is distant 84 miles north-north-west from Kotri and 95 miles south-south-west from It has a railway station about a mile outside the town and a small station for goods on the edge of the town itself. The town has a Municipality and its population at the census of 1921 was 4,423. It contains an Assistant Collector's Bungalow, situated on the old fort mound, a Mukhtvarkar's Office, Sub-Judge's Office, Police lines, combined Post and Telegraph Office, Dispensary, Anglo-Vernacular School and Musafir-There is practically no industry or trade in the town, and such prosperity as it retains is mainly due to the annual fair and the existence of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz. The population is largely composed of beggars.

The climate of Sehwan, with the possible exception of Jacobabad, is the worst in Sind. Shut in as it is by the Laki range and other hills, it receives very little breeze, with the result that the heat is both concentrated and of very long duration.

There is no town in Sind still surviving, which can be traced back so far as Sehwan. It has been plausibly identified as Sindimana, where Sambos, the king of the hill men (probably a Sama), surrendered to Alexander the Great. On an eminence, almost surrounded by water and commanding the Laki pass, it was a place that every invader was bound to seize and to keep hold of, if he wished to be sure of his position. It was the capital of one of the five provinces of the Hindu Kingdom of Sind in the seventh century. Muhammad Kasim marched upon it after destroying Debal in 711 A.D., and entered it with little opposition because though a son of King Dahar was a Governor, the townspeople were Buddhists and refused to fight. While Sind was subject to the Emperors at Delhi, Sehwan or Siwistan, as it was then called, appears to have been generally the seat of a Governor. When the Samas came into power, one of the first things which they did was to seize Sehwan. and when Shahbeg Arghun took the kingdom from the last of the Samas he had to fight a second battle for possession of the town. Under his son Mirza Shah Hussein the fugitive Emperor Humayun made a determined attempt to get possession of Sehwan, but it was strongly fortified and defied him. Afterwards when Sind had again lost its independence and Daudpotras, Kalhoras and Panhwars were fighting for pre-eminence on the right bank of the Indus, Sehwan declined. The victorious Kalhoras made their capital at Khudabad twenty miles to the north, and that capital in its turn was superseded by Hyderabad. But though practically Sehwan ceased to be of importance, it had, from the middle of the thirteenth century, acquired another claim to distinction by becoming the resting place of one of the greatest of all the saints who have bequeathed their bones to Sind, namely Sheikh Usman Merwandi generally known as Lal Shahbaz. It would be difficult to say who

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built his tomb, for almost every pious ruler of Sind or Sehwan has contributed something to it. The first dome is said to have been built in A.D. 1356, six years after the saint's death, by order of the Emperor Feroz Tughlak. This is probable, since it is recorded that when Feroz came to Sind to assert his authority in Tatta, he visited the shrine of Lal Shahbaz and assigned allowances to the keepers. The inscriptions given below give further particulars. The place of the shrine surrounded by secular buildings is indicated by a flag on a very high pole. stands in a courtyard surrounded by buildings of various kinds. Fakirs swarm, chiefly Afghans. A lofty facade glorious with glazed tiles, said to be the gift of Ghulam Shah Kalhora, faces the entrance. Beyond it is another court at the end of which is the shrine surmounted by a dome and lantern. From the top of the door way hung unshapely bells, large and small, with wooden clappers. The doors are covered with silver, the gift of Mir Karam Ali Talpur, as are also the posts and balustrade of the canopy over the tomb. The precious metal is however now thin and discontinuous. The inside of the shrine is murky, but one can see the costly offerings of the faithful, satin covers for the tomb and awnings over it, peacock feathers, ostrich eggs, fans and a strange assortment of suspended trinkets. Faded banners lean against the wall about which the attendant will hazard a guess that they were the battle flags of Hassan and Hussein. The Kalandar's wand of Lal Shahbaz himself is there, draped from view, and a highly polished stone, weighing perhaps ten pounds, which he wore as an amulet. The practice of keeping a caged tiger here is not peculiar. There used to be one at Shah Makai in Hyderabad and at the tomb of Khair-ud-din in old Sukkur. The shrine was probably built over some temple or anchorite's grave of Hindu times and it is visited by thousands of Hindus who call it Raja Bharteri. There is not a more venerated shrine in all Sind. A fair held annually on the 18th, 19th and 20th of the month of Shahban (the saint died on the 26th of that month) brings together from thirty to forty thousand people. One of the three days of the fair is reserved for Hindus.

The following are translations of the inscriptions on the buildings:-

Date of birth of Makhdum Lal Shahbaz who was noble, holy and knew the mystery of God. The year 538 Hijri. Age 112 years.

Date of death of the said king of kings the year 650 Hijri, 21st of Shahban. The large dome was constructed in the days of Sultan Feroz Shah (of Delhi) in the year 757 Hijri.

In the days of Sultan Feroz Shah on whom be the mercy of God, the ancient dome of Hazarat Makhdum had been built and these two stones on which the date is written were cut into two pieces. But after the dome was completed in the days of Mirza Jani Tur Khan, these stones were lying one upon the other. At this time I, a humble person, by name Budho Saiyid alias Dindar Khan, in the days of my blessed master, paved the courtyards and built two Masjids and placed these two stones in the well of the "Khangah" in order that the memory may be perpetuated.

Couplets.

In the reign of the king of the world, the light of religion, the whole world is happy and prosperous owing to his justice and benevolence.

This courtyard on the one hand resembles the cushion in the skies, and on the other it resembles the floor of the highest heavens.

In what words could I praise this holy courtyard than that in the place of tiles I may say that stars have been set? If you desire to know the date of this pavement, you can find it, if you have the eyes of wisdom, in each couplet (1020 A.H.).

Completed the pavement of this holy floor of the shrine of Hussaini Saheb Shahbaz, who is granted the freedom of God.

By his good fortune this offering made by Dindar Khan has been accepted by the Saint.

In the year 1170 in the reign of Ghulam Shah Kalhora that ruler constructed the front dome.

On 8th Safar 1228 the pavement in the courtyard was repaired by the hand of Chatta Sangtarash.

The seal of the Kalandar, which is preserved, is inscribed with the genealogy of the saint from Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammad.

In the Victoria Museum at Karachi there are three slabs of stone, of which nothing is known except that they were sent from Sehwan, and apparently by Captain F. Phillips. They bear clear-cut inscriptions in Persian which have been translated thus by Mr. Muhammad Jaffar Khan Mukhlis Alikhan Mirza, late Professor of Persian at the Sind College:—

- (1) In the reign of the just king who was endowed with the affable disposition of Hassan and the meritorious demeanour of Hussein (to such a high degree) that the grey steed of the revolving sky not-withstanding its (natural) refractoriness became submissive to him.
- (2) The foundation of the Masjid-i-Jame (the great mosque) was laid down by a beautiful personage, the general abundance of whose liberality (or whose profuse liberality) keeps the populace of the world happy and cheerful.
- (3) If in the (awful) heat of the day of resurrection (the virtuous deed of laying the foundation of, and erecting the mosque) will not become (the means of) his protection, wherefore do (then) the words 'panah-i-farukh' furnish the chronogram of its completion (i.e., the completion of the mosque)?

The words panah-i-farukh spell the date 938, which is equivalent to 1532 A.D. During that year Mirza Shah Hussein was the ruler of all Sind and there can be little doubt that the reference to Hassan and Hussein in the inscription is a play upon his name, in which case the inscription shows that he gave the town of Sehwan its Jame-Masjid.

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The custodians of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz are the Lakiari Saiyids.

There are other mosques and tombs in the town, endless graveyards and many ruins of good houses showing carved wood work.

Close to the town on the north-west is the old fort "supposed to have ! been built by Alexander the Great," though there is no authority of any kind of the supposition. The local name of the fort "Kafir Killa" would seem to indicate that it was built by the infidels before Allah delivered them to the sword of the Prophet, and its massive brick work like that of Kalan Kot near Tatta seems clearly to belong to the days of Hindu rule. Captain Dalhoste thus refers to it in a report written in 1839, when it was less damaged than it is now: - "This evening we landed near the town of Sehwan and after visiting a ruined idgah which at a distance we mistook for the fort built by Alexander-or rather said to have been built by him-we discovered by the aid of the Sindians that the mound was north-west of the town, through a part of which we walked and ascended the fort. It is an artificial mound 80 or 90 paces high; on the top is a space of 1,500 by 800 feet surrounded by a broken wall. We examined the remains of several old towers of brick. and I took a hasty sketch of the gateway, which is remarkably lofty. The mound is evidently artificial and the remains of several towers are visible. The brick work seems to extend to the bottom of the mound or at any rate to a considerable depth as we could see down the parts washed away by the rains. A well filled up was observed; we were told that coins and medals were frequently found in and near the place, but were not so fortunate as to obtain any." In his progress report for 1895-96 the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey wrote: "Nothing of the original walling is left. It is an immense mound of earth filled with potsherds, brick-bats, broken china, bones, charcoal and The retaining walls have disappeared: they appear to have been built entirely of bricks—there the rains of countless monsoons have furrowed and gorged the sides until now it is practically a shapeless mass. In the deeper portions of these furrows, parts of brick and mud walls are seen in all positions, and they are too confused and ruinous to make anything of in a casual inspection. They are seen at different levels and probably show the rebuilding of the fort at various periods layer upon layer. In the bottom of some of these gorges may be found (we made no excavation) a few of the very old style bricks which date back to the beginning of the Christian era. Towards the top are found quantities of the large square tiles or bricks such as are still made in Sind for flooring and roofing purposes. The original entrances to the fort are now so obliterated that even traces of them are hardly recognisable except at the south-east corner where the present road ascends. At some period the fort seems to have been raised to about twice its original height possibly by the Muhammadans." An old Christian graveyard exists below the fort, dating from early in the nineteenth century. But it and all the surroundings of the fort are in a state of disrepair.

Warah, the headquarters station of the Warah taluka, is in 27° 27'

Warah.

North Latitude and 67° 51' East Longitude.

It is a small town to which the headquarters of the taluka, which was formerly known as Nasirabad, were removed from Nasirabad some years ago for administrative convenience. It contains a Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police Lines, Post Office, School and Musafirkhana, also a District Bungalow contained in a very pretty garden. The nearest railway station is Badeh at a distance of sixteen miles. The population at the census of 1921 was 804.

LARKANA

TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION.

		Area in	Numt	er of		Populat	ion in 1921.			Number of
Taluka.	_	square miles.	Towns.	Vil- lages.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Urban.	Rural.	occupied houses.
Mirokhan		288		61	14,163	24,345	19,818		44,163	7,678
Ratodero		233	1	63	52,517	29,050	23,467	5.565	46,952	9,090
Larkana		219	1	66	78,883	43,982	34,901	17,723	61,160	15,027
Kambar		473	1	61	77,446	42,869	34,577	7,613	69.833	12,473
Labdaria		326		57	68,764	38,444	30,320		68,764	11,794
Warah		418		65	58,179	32,187	25,992		58,179	10.034
Mehar	٠.	327		111	54,490	30,227	24,263		54,490	10,351
Kakar		448		69	44,214	24,427	19,787		44,214	7,797
Dadu		297		51	45,892	25,794	20,098		45,892	8,153
Johi		755		89	32,079	17,380	14,699		32,079	6,725
Sehwan		1,273	2	62	41,333	22,512	18,821	7,243	34,090	8,005
Total		5,057	5	758	597,960	331,217	266,743	38,144	559,816	107,122

		Number of persons	Pol	oulation in 19	11.	Po	pulation in 19	901.
Taluka.		per square mile.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Mirokhan		153	50,552	27,266	23,286	,		
Ratodero		225	59,056	31,666	27,390	72,312	38,758	33,554
Larkana		360	85,502	46,337	39,165	100,827	54,518	46,309
Kambar		164	75,427	41,149	34,278	88,527	47,619	40,878
Labdaria		211	69,981	37,973	32,008	68,872	36,857	32,015
Warah		139	57,129	30,987	26,142	56,544	30,824	25,720
Mehar		167	58,221	31,906	26,315	58,434	31,721	26,713
Kakar	٠.	99	47,244	25,812	21,432	49,252	26,772	22,480
Dadu		115	54,677	29,813	21,864	55,318	29,545	25,773
Johi		42	50,187	27,417	22,770	51,218	27,873	23,345
Sehwan	••	32	52,903	28,906	23,997	54,779	29,586	25,193
Total	••	118	660,879	359,232	301,647	656,083	354,103	801,980

Note,—The Mirokhan Taluka was constituted after the census of 1911 hence separate figures for that Taluka for Columns 15 to 17 are not available,

TABLE II— .

Part A—By :

(At

Month.															Rai
<i>J</i> II/IIII.	 		mal an.*		96.		897.	1	898.	18	99.	19	00.	19	001.
		In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	n.	ets.	In.	cts.	ſn.	cts.	In.	cts.
January		9	40	0	7			1				0	4	· 0	16
February		0		0	5	0	33	0	64	0	1			0	17
March	!	θ	32	0	38			ļ.		. 0	40	0	6	0	9
April		0	14			0	26	Į F				0	34	0	12
May		0	6					0	16	١.		0	8	0	18
June	!	()	8	0	8			!		١.					
July	,	0	88			0	3	0	37			0	50	1	13
August	¦	0.	74	1	0	2	45				.	0	14		
September	. '	0	36			1	70				. }			١.	
October									!		. ¦				
Novembe r	!	Ü	1						¦			0	3		
December	•• '	0	14			0	28				.	0	52		
Total	;	3	28	1	58	5	5	1	17	0	41	1	81	1	85

Part B-

					-										
	. 1					1		İ				1			
Larkana		3	0	1	58	5	5	1	17	0	41	1	81	1	85
Kambar		2	86	1	75	3	47	1	32	1	11	, I	99	1	34
Ratorlero	••	3	04	3	13	; 4	69	0	91	0	47	2	75	1	53
Mehar		3	11	1	93	2	38	2	22	0	91	1	21	1	50
Labdaria		3	14	1	82	7	74	2	35	0	57	1	19	1	79
Warah	••	2	77	2	42	1	70	0	86	0	93	2	6	2	84
Kakar	,	3	28	2	39	2	33	2	9	0	90	3	8	1	48
Behwan	••	4	59	4	14	6	6	3	86	0	46	2	32	1	87
Dadu		3	6	1	97	3	64	2	18	0	56	2	39	1	89
Tohi		4	52	2	55	4	99	2	12	0	83	: 3	32	2	23
Iirokhan				•		.								١.	

^{*} Average for over 40 years.

RAINFALL.

Months.

Larkana.)

fall.

1902.	1903.	1904.	1905,	1906.	1907.	1908.
In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. ets.	In. ets.	In. et	In cts.
	0 3	0 27	0 49			0 79
	••••	0 2	0 26	1 88	0 92	
0 2	0 24	0 58	0 5	1 90	0 5	,
	0 68		0 4		1 15	0 10
0 13	0 9					
0 75				0 12	2 10	
0 2	5 78		0 40		0 11	1 43
0 93				1 33	2 27	0 30
1 88			0 3	0 85		
	0 1	0 11	;			
0 3		;	0 4			
3 76	6 83	0 98	1 31	6 8	6 60	2 62

By Talukas.

				!			
3	76	6 83	0 98	1 31	6 8	6 60	2 62
2	68	2 37	2 17	1 6	5 25	30 11	2 5
2	88	5 43	1 80	1 32	6 34	5 9	3 86
2	70	1 45	3 5	2 88	4 65	10 50	3 51
2	93	4 45	2 11	1 89	7 60	7 47	1 49
1	54	2 63	1 79	1 24	5 50	8 61	2 11
.2	78	1 79	3 12	2 25	3 87	10 65	3 47
. 8	21	2 44	0 92	2 90	4 54	6 76	7 42
4	4	1 80	0 82	1 89	5 72	8 53	2 89
5	2	1 73	1 7	2 42	5 91	8 80	4 6
••						••••	

Table II—
Part A—By

(At

								Rain
Month.		1909.	1910.	1910	1912	1913.	1914.	1915.
		In. cts	In. ets.	In. ets.	In cts	In. ets.	In. cts	In. cts.
January		0 4	0 95	0 6	0 63		1	
February		0 2				0 38	0 76	0 1
March		0 3		0 56		0 43		1 91
April		0 9	0 2		0 2	0 31	0 5	0 19
May								
June]		0 60			0 2	0 71	
July		0 26	3 23		0 4	1 41	1 7	0 10
August		••			1 47	1 52		
September		••			0 5			
October				0 17			0 80	0 19
November						!	0 9	
December		0 5			0 2	1 34		
Total		0 49	4 80	0 79	2 23	5 41	3 48	2 40

Part B-

												1				-
Larkana	••,	0	49	4	80	0	79	2	23	. 5	41	3	48	2	10	1.
Kambar	- [0	62	4	37	. 1	5	1	62	5	28	5	2	2	54	1
RatoJero		O	64	5	37	i 2	13	1	53	5	2	3	44	2	39	-
Mehar	!	1	63	4	76	0	92	1	53	5	85	6	84	1	80	
Labdaria	٠.١	0	50	5	17	0	93	, 1	63	5	34	3	24	2	52	l:
Warah		0	68	4	76	1	23	1	44	5	19	5	86	2	0	1
Kakar		2	9	6	42	1	4 }	, 1	1	7	57	, 6	39	0	87	ľ
Sehwan		6	24	10	97	1	83	2	29	11	31	7	32	-1	51	1
Dadu		2	6	7	33	0	98	3	22	10	82	8	38	0	84	-
Johi		2	69	8	46	2	42	2	40	12	2	16	72	0	80	
Mirokhan								*0	5	1	79	3	14	4	9	-
	1					1		1		+		1		(

* From August

Note -Figures of rainfall at Mirokhan prior to August 1912 are not available, the

RAINFALL—contd.

Months-contd.

Larkana.)

fall.

1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
In. cts.	In. cts.	In. ets.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
0 7	0 8		0 10			0 4
0 1			0 6	0 24		0 17
	0 56	0 12				
	0 5		0 741	0 6		
0 4	0 89 .		0 23			
				0 25		
			2 18	0 4	0 51	0 75
3 21	7 85		0 8	j	0 2	
	8 27	0 83			0 13	0 2
	!					
					0 5	
0 1		0 8	0 12		1 62	0 36
3 34	17 70	1 3	3 511	0 59	2 33	1 34

By Talukas—contd.

													_	
			-					_					_	• •
3	34	17	70	1	3	3	51 ½	0	59	2	33		1	34
0	91	14	83	0	5 5	2	7	1	121	1	86	İ	0	29
1	60	17	93	0	32	1	88	2	38	1	$31\frac{1}{2}$		0	71
5	56	13	32	0	34	1	$43\tfrac{1}{2}$, 1	71	4	84		0	92
3	81	18	9	0	27	1	69	0	82	2	97		0	25
5	23	13	16	0	271	2	17 ½	0	83	2	97		0	62
6	15	16	52	0	86	0	82	2	39	3	82 <u>‡</u>		0	22
12	96	18	43	0	26	1	31	0	66	8	96		0	81
9	68	20	71	0	20	1	12	2	60	6	34		0	59
9	17	20	44	0	16	1	43	1	7 0	10	74	1	0	88
1	52 }	22	46	0	26	1	65	0	68	2	3		0	50
		ι		<u> </u>		1		<u> </u>				1		

to December.

taluka having been created in 1911 and the rain guage having been installed in August 1912.

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TABLE III—TEMPERATURE.

(At Larkana.)

	1	Janua	ry.	Мау		July	·.	Nover	ober.
Years.		Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.
1896		69	47	115	87	102	86	63	51
1897		69	41	114	80	108	82	85	54
1898		80	4-1	110	78	108	84	88	51
1899		77	40	111	79	108	82	93	59
1900		76	40	110	76	109	82	88	55
1901		78	46	117	73	113	83	90	54
1902		81	46	110	76	110	. 86	84	60
1903		63	41	110	78	107	85	83	57
1904		74	43	115	79	109	82	92	58
1905		74	35	120	76	113	82	96	60
1906		1				1			
1907		}	Informat	ion not ava	ilable.		1		
1908	!	}}	1						
1909		64	46	106	73	107	90	87	60
1910		71	46	118	68	108	69	76	65
1911		75	50	114	78	109	8 2	84	56
1912		73	50	117	83	115	88	91	55
1913		76	50	114	85	107	86	85	51
1914		74	52	115	81	118	80	86	59
1915		74	51	112	86	112	87	90	56
1916		75	50	108	90	108	86	84	49
1917		76	48	104	79	115	80	91	60
1918		67	43	111	78	111	270	88	58
1919		70	40	103	80	110	90	78	58
1920		68	49	100	75	111	87	91	52
1921	!	68	40	112	86	106	80	88	60
1922		68	46	112	81	104	83	85	60

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} LARKANA \\ TABLE IV--POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS). \\ \end{tabular}$

				т	otal.				Males.	
Town.		1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1872.	1881.	1891.
Ratodero		3, 057	3,170	3,549	4,281	8,411	5,565	1,69 1	1,735	1,887
Larkana		10,643	13,188	12,019	14,543	16,097	17,723	5,819	7,155	6,643
Kambar		3,518	6,133	5,341	4,807	6,286	7,613	2,034	3,305	2,922
Bubak		2,759			3, 300	3,227	2,820	1,463		
Sehwan		4,294	4,524	4,624	5,244	4,749	4,423	2,312	2,367	2,434
Tot	al	24,271	27,015	25,533	32,175	38,770	38,144	13,319	14,562	13,886

	М	ales—cont	d.			Fema	ales.					
Town.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1872.	1881.	1891. 190		1911.	1921.			
Ratodero	2,322	2,966	3,060	1,366	1,435	1,662	1,959	2,445	2,505			
Larkana	8,044	8,836	10,273	4,824	6,033	5,376	6,499	7,261	7,450			
Kambar	2,626	3,468	4,410	1,484	2,828	2,419	2,181	2,818	3,203			
Bubak .	1,688	1,670	1,445	1,296			1,612	1,557	1,375			
Sehwan .	2,825	2,536	2,401	1,982	2,157	2,190	2,419	2,213	2,022			
Total .	17,505	19,476	21,589	10,952	12,453	11,647	14,670	16,294	16,555			

TABLE V-RELIGION AND EDUCATION (CENSUS, 1921).

			Religio	on.		Educa	tion.	
]-	•				Number of persons		
Taluka Taluka	ka	Hindu.	Mussal- man.	Chris- tian.	Others.	Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.	
Mirokhan Ratodero Larkana	'	4,060 11,603 18,457	40,103 40,745 59,982		169 432	562 1,922 4,624	6 71 625	
Kambar Labdaria Warah	••!	10,779 $11,489$ $7,843$	66,638 57,004 50,312	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\15\\4\end{array}$	28 256 20 8	2,739 2,359 1,776 1,780	60 94 36 44	
Mehar Kakar Dadu Johi	•••	7,814 6,210 5,685 5,052	46,668 37,982 40,179 26,756	24	$\begin{array}{c c} 22 \\ 4 \\ 271 \end{array}$	2,021 1,539 1,169	19 96	
Sehwan	Total	97,132	499,553	3 59	1,216	1,931	1,194	

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Table VI—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (Census 1921).

	Caste, Tribe or Race, numbering			Name of	taluka.		
more than 1	.0,000.	Mirokhan.	Ratodero. Larkana. Kambar.		Kambar.	Labdaria.	Warah.
Hindu	.						
Lohana		3,556	10,983	16,219	9,582	10,003	6,272
Musalm	an.						
Arab	!	1,146	82	6,111	4,624	4,801	1,966
Baloch		13,461	7,352	12,816	19,879	11,556	9,980
Brohi	••	2,098	1,266	1,097	4,431	2,306	3,443
Sindhi	;	7,716	21,804	23,461	25,578	27,979	13,138
Sheikh		715	1,232	4,708	2,430	2,288	870
	<u> </u>]			1	

Caste, tribe or Bace, numbering			Name of taluka.									
Race, numb more than 10		Mehar.	Kakar. Dadu.		Johi.	Sehwan.	District Total.					
Hindu.												
Lohana		6,612	5,489	5,102	4,388	6,761	84,967					
Musalme	ın.											
Arab		913	528	827	79	782	21,859					
Baloch		12,878	12,291	10,009	9,120	5,750	1,25,092					
Brohi		2,406	1,016	578	489	655	19,785					
Sindhi	••!	3,699	4,398	3,935	2,887	6,605	1,41,200					
Sheikh		418	281	624	312	534	14,412					

TABLE VII—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars.	1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1910-11.	1915-16.	1920-21.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area for which statistics are available		2,928,969	3,227,172	3,233,851	3,235,879	3,241,804
Not available for cultivation.		681,652	872,563	844,355	843,446	833,532
A. Forest lands		67,779	58,541	58,810	60,001	59,496
B. Others		613,873	814,022	785.545	783,445	774,036
Available for cultivation		2,247,317	2,354,609	1,733,179	2,392,433	1,717,529
A. Unoccupied		979,758	924,556	280,451	895,880	219,563
B. Occupied		1,267,559	1,430,053	1,452,728	1,496,553	1,497,966
(1) Current fallows	1	516,718	626,032	668,837	912,904	840,077
(2) Net area cropped during the year		720,841	804,021	783,891	583,649	658,829
A. Irrigated By canals By wells		525,693	667,677 3,206	622,210	514,755	534,267 4,170
Direct from river	1	195,148	3,200	4,636	5,181	ו)
B. On rainfall	1		∫ 1 33,13 8	70,650	63,713	} 12,570
Crops.			İ			
Cereals		557,297	685,797	700,255	548,867	653,565
Juari Bajri Paddy wheat Barley		176,077 12,422 224,513 135,479 8,323	277,293 17,218 251,551 135,192 3,336	187,970 13,969 366,699 126,894 3,826	88,417 4,700 335,699 114,771 4,770	109,525 2,724 417,393 83,649 3,960
Other cereals		483 111,864	1,207	897 175,032	510 150,692	674 125,974
Gram Chickling Vetch Other pulses		23,088 87,248 1,528	27,208 86,175 1,470	28,550 146,262 220	18,822 131,344 526	19,108 106,187 679
Tobacco Sugarcane	1	801 147	1,836 147	1,580 181	2,310 189	1,589 118
Oil-seeds (not forest) Sesame Rapeseed Jamba Common mustard	0 0	190,704 5,391 71,709 72,807 40,797	130,970 8,567 45,671 71,665 5,067	115,600 9,726 35,075 54,149 16,650	63,083 1,738 25,982 31,742 3,621	55,198 3,994 23,042 28,158 4
Fibres	#	1,607	1,201	250	180	272
Cotton Other fibres	+->	1,550 57	1,080 121	174 76	128 52	202 70
Orchard and garden produce Condiments and spices Corlander Other condiments and spices Dyes Starches Drugs and narcoties other than tobacco.	×	5,337 1,884 1,652 232 950	8,526 2,814 2,535 309 679 15	7,840 1,612 1,191 421 422 61 102	8,768 2,120 1,777 343 479 	9,484 2,052 1,687 365 458 31 77
Miscellaneous Total crops Less area twice cropped Actual area cropped		521 871,175 150,334 720,841	4,502 951,433 147,412 804,021	711 1,003,646 219,755 783,891	772 777,065 193,416 583,619	1,011 815, 533 156,704 658,829

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TABLE VIII—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-81.	1892-93.	1900-01.	1910-11.	1915-16.	1919-20.
Cattle-						
Plough cattle		j)	(118,325	122,820	117,814	97,037
Bulls for breeding purposes		126,638	1,048	838	709	1,614
Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes		*87,283	1,866	1,069	1,051	3,228
Milch cattle		98,912	144,061	174,780	160,306	128,465
Young stock		1 !	95,735	104,719	107,573	67,830
Total of cattle	9 1 Q	312,833	360,975	404,226	387,453	298,174
Others-	ದೆ					
Horses or ponies	-	†17,696	16,010	14,877	12,706	10,329
Sheep	ಹ	56,430	69,388	77,163	89,433	94,009
Goats	>	156,314	137,266	147,722	142,609	105,656
Camels	ಣೆ	14,616	10,423	8,911	12,872	8,915
Mules	ت		275	431	263	
Donkeys	N O	19,220	16,296	16,106	14,146	13,073
Total		264,276	249,658	265,210	272,029	231,982
Ploughs		Not recorded	65,361	60,276	49,147	47,450
Carts			10,752	14,614	20,214	18,135

^{*} Includes young stock.

Note.—The first year for which these figures are available is 1892-93,

[†] Includes Mulez,

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TABLE IX—SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR 1920-21.

			Number	of wells.
	 Taluka.		 Irrigation.	Other purposes.
Mirokhan Ratodero Larkana Kambar Labdaria Warah Mehar Kakar Dadu Johi Sehwan	 		462 1,009 325 120 2,803 386 740 211 1,129 12	48 53 1,148 570 76 29 46 474 114 119
	Total f	or the district	 7,328	2,611

TABLE X

TABLE X-IRRIGATION

Par	ticulars.	:	1870-71.			1880-81.			1890-91.				
Par	tionland							ł	ted. ceipts. p				
	ticulars.	Area irriga- ted.	Re- ceipts.	Ex- pendi- ture.	Area irriga- ted.	Re- ceipts.	Ex- pendi- ture.	irriga-		Ex- pendi- ture.			
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs,	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
Capita	ks for which il and Reve- ccounts are												
	Capital outlay up to 1921 -22.												
1. Sukk canal.	Rs. ur*14,37,813	52,928	1,23,486	7,750	59,221	99,880	50,98	87,199	2,14,323	37,437			
2. Gha		83,457	1,62,630	68,454	220,573	4,68,267	53,571	253,114	7,13,475	1,68,994			
only	ks for which Revenue nts are kept.					!							
1. Wes	tern Nara	487,713	8,81,217	74,937	175,116	4,17,884	1,04,101	207,373	5,50,666	1,06,720			
2. New Weste	Feeder rn Nara					••							
3. Wah	ur canal	20,071	27,420	2,291	7,544	24,917	3,269	6,186	15,308	4,198			
4. Mar	vi canal	6,810	8,354		1,061	11.733	339	4,134	12,938	3,353			
5. Prito	hard canal.	••						3,027	8,716	2,20,647			
6. Dad	u canal	9,797	8,199	327	" canals	separate but incl north of bi Volume	luded in Kotri		19,661	12,998			
7. Phit:	canal	14,199	14,841	634	12,106	19,763	9,896	7,806	16,342	5,733			
8. Man	chhar Lake.				}								
9. Aral	canal			.	f igure	include	uin wes	tern Nar a	.				
Which Capita R e Accoun	neither							1					
. Ghar	bandst	4,073	5,290	6,388			26,239		213	52,954			
· Onai													

• The figures are for the whole canals.
upper Sind Frontier districts and the Ghar trrigate
† The figures are for Larks na and Sukkur

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WORKS.

	1900-01.		19	910-1911	.	1	915-1916	•		1921	
Area irriga- ted.	Re- ceipts.	Ex- pendi- ture.	Area irriga- ted.	Re- ceipts.	Ex- pendi- ture.	Area irriga- ted.	Re- ceipts,	Ex- pendi- ture.	Area irriga- ted.	Re- ceipts.	Ex- pendi- ture.
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
99,569 274,689			129,846 365,423	1				1,(·9,521 2,47,805	ļ	2,65,681 9,67,623	, ,
280,326	7,61,298	1,91,280	338,283	11,975	59,400	296,560	9,369	1,98,691	327,566	10,624	2,41,53
1,573	5,036	291	1,467	in clud- ed in item I	1,121	911	include	d in item	I 1,017		
1,317	4,119	4,433	1,797	82	807	1,486	93	1,308	2,960	51	13,37
4,847	14,284	2,960	5,057	20	657	4,836	54	723	4,546		8,67
10,861	24,499	13,847	11,128	1,335	8,952	8,905	521	10,397	13,015	437	40,80
12,126	27,678	13,382	16,484	252	3,517	16,186	378	8,325	13,894	210	18,71
7,566	17,365	7,138	6,597	380	775	5,520	380	14,411	4,202	171	2,63
22,390	52,981	2,901	18,687		٠.	9,764		ĺ	14,576		
10,848	22,535	1,412	17,728	in clud- ed in item I	1,815	6,941	include	d in item	I 11,836	••	••
5,363	14,796	46,572	574	323	8,230	657	2,671	11,581	691	87	20,72
4,285				2,078	15,778	2,136	400	124,524	2,753	622	94,81

The Sukkur canal irrigates Larkana, Sukkur and the Larkana and upper Sind Frontier district, district, where the bands are situated.

SIND GAZETTEER

TABLE XI-TAKAVI ADVANCES AND COLLECTIONS.

	Year.	:		rovements let, 1883.		ists' Loans 1884.	
		!	Advances.	Collections.	Advances.	Collections	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1895-96			25,165	6,979	12,638	2,805	
1896-97			26,435	11,362	6,425	9,220	
1897-98			14,250	13,547	1,884	8,645	
1898-99	• •		19,198	15,383	8,020	4,225	
1899-1900			42,123	27,619	22,165	17,196	
1900-01	••		8,614	19,609	47,375	8,824	
1901-02			33,941	18,952	49,084	14,362	
1902-03			88,039	16,725	44,367	43,501	
1903-04			1,31,326	38,659	69,661	75,271	
1904-05			1,57,295	56,123	82,210	62,354	
1905-06			1,36,782	61,430	83,923	72,556	
1906-07			68,296	86,779	69,790	68,456	
1907-08	• •		61,988	85,082	62,438	56,281	
1908-09			80,876	96,641	54,564	74,233	
1909-10			1,00,130	94,321	1,19,149	1,05,721	
1910-11			1,01,923	81,067	1,22,677	1,06,698	
1911-12			2,30,994	2,19,009			
1912-13	• •		1,88,197	2,26,180)		
1913-14			1,57,286	1,91,697	Under both	the Acts.	
1914-15			1.38,239	1,70,306]		
1915-16			1,14,590	1,59,506			
1916-17			1,31,743	1,48,544	1		
1917-18			1,43,816	1,43,328	[i	
1918-19	• •		2,31,028	1,71,418	Under both	41 4-4-	
1919-20		1	5,18,801	2,53,179	> Under both	tne Acts.	
1920-21			3,15,478	2,81,010	l l		
1921-22		!	4,21,645	3,19,215	1 !		

TABLE XII—PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE AND WAGES (At Larkana).

Year		Wheat.	Rice.	Bajri.	Juari.	Gram.	Salt.	Mason.	Carpen- ter.	Able bodied agricultural labourer.	
					_			Per diem	Per diem	Per diem	Per mensem
								Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1896		13	10	14	16	15	12	0 12	0 14	0 4	8 0
1897	• •	12	10	16	13	15	12	0 14	1 0	0 4	8 0
1898		13	9	17	20	14	12	0 14	1 0	0 4	8 0
1899		13	9	18	27	14	12	0 14	1 0	0 4	8 0
1900	• •	12	12	18	12	14	13	1 0	1 2	0 5	8 0
1901	• •	12	12	17	22	14	12	1 0	1 2	0 6	9 0
1902	• •	13	13	16	17	14	12	1 0	1 2	0 6	9 0
1903	٠.	13	12	18	16	14	12	1 1	1 2	0 6	9 0
1904	• •	13	10	25	20	17	14	1 1	1 2	0 6	10 0
1905		12	11	22	15	15	16	1 1	1 2	0 6	10 0
1906		11	9	14	16	13	18	1 4	1 4	0 6	10 0
1907		13	7	16	17	16	20	1 4	1 4	0 6	10 0
1908	٠.	8	5	11	11,	11	20	1 4	1 4	0 6	10 0
1909		8	6	11	121	8Ī	21	1 4	1 4	0 8	10 0
1910		9	7₺	13	13	13	21	1 4	1 4	0 8	10 0
1911	• •	11	7	15	15	16	24	1 4	18	0 8	10 0
1912		91	6	10	91	12	22	1 4	1 4	0 8	10 0
1913		9	6	13	12 1	11	22	Informa	tion not	recorded.	
1914		10	8	13	13	10	22	İ	Do.	'	
1915		7	8	10	11	8 7	22	1	Do.		
1916		8 1	8	15	14	91	17	Į.	Do.		
1917		7	5	. 8	7	8	16	j	Do.		
1918		1 8	3 }	41	4	6	17		Do.	i .	
1919		67	31/2	7	7‡	5	18		Do.		
920	••	61	3	71	6≹	61	18	ì	Do.		
921		31	31	6	61	41	111	2 4	2 8	0 12	15 0

TABLE XIII—FAMINE.

No famine has affected the district during the past 25 years.

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.		1880-81.	1890-91.]	901	-02.	1910-11.	1915-16.	1921-2	22.
				Se	ղ. m	. a.	Sq. m. a.	Sq. m. a.	Sq. m.	а.
1. Area— Reserved Protected	}	Not available.	Not available.	{	86	58	89 494	96 615	96 ··	0
Total	٠.				86	58	89 494	96 615	96	0
					F	₹s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	3.
(4) Babul pods (5) Lac (6) other products 3. Receipts					5,4 1,8 1,3 10,3 5,9	117 467 894 539 837 854 970	1,840 7,735 3,091 260 2,955 15,881 13,613	2,664 10,438 515 2,839 2,640 19,096 16,226 Acres.	4,4 40,6 2,1 1,2 6,3 54,8 50,1 Acres	34 48 26 94 26 45
5. Area of plantation.6. Area closed to grazing.					2,2	213 962	3,853 3,853	3,929 3,929	3,20	5

Note.—Revenue and expenditure on account of directions, working plans and forest contour survey are not accounted for in the statement.

TABLE XV

TABLE XV-PREVIOUS ANT

				I	Previous S	ttlen	nent.			
Taluka.		Descrip- tion.	Period.		Average assesse	area ed.	Average yearly assessment.		age :	
Mirokhan	••] {	1893-94 to 1908-09		A.		Rs. a.		s. a.	. р
Ratodero			Do.	• -	121,214	19	2,45,899 6	2	15	
Larkana			Do.		98,865	0	3,55,754 0	2	14	4
Kambar		ut.	Do.		146,264	0	3,21,779 4	2	3	2
Labdaria		Settlement.	1893-94 to 1907-08		70,750	8	2,36,071 14	3	2	0
Warah		Irrigational	1898-99 to 1911-12		68,471	25	2,58,117 3	3	10	0
Mehar		JI	1904-05 to 1913-14	•-	74,858	32	3,03,085 1	3	12	0
Kakar			1893-94 to 1907-08		110,687	10	1,86,930 6	3	3	0
Dadu			1892-93 to 1911-12		46,515	0	1,24,710 0	2	11	0
• Johi			1898-99 to 1911-12	•-	161,177	37	1,22,941 5	2	5	0
† Sehwan		1 {	1890-91 to 1911-12		49,355	22	1,44,372 14	2	14	0

^{*} Special Manchhur rates area
† The following dehs of Taluka
1 Dalh, 2 Chorlo, 3 Badro,
The Special rates for these

Deh Dalh
Deh Chorlo
Deh Badro, Kandhi
...

Radhak and Malirri ... ‡ Rate includes Dubarios

LARKANA

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS

Current (Irrigational) Settlement showing rates per acre for highest and lowest groups.

				K	harif.		
Date of In- troduction.	No. of groups.	Gardens.	Rice.	Other flow.	Lift.	Lift aided by flow.	Flow aided by lift.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1909-10	4	····	5 0	3 12	2 8	2 14	3 6
1000 10	•	}	3 0	2 0	1 4	1 10	1 14
Do	4	٠٠٠٠	4 12	3 12	2 8	2 14	3 6
	•	}	3 0	2 0	1 4	1 10	1 14
Do	4	٠	5 12	3 12	2 12		3 4
100	*	\	4 6	8 4	2 4		2 12
Do	4	ر	5 12	3 0	2 0		2 12
D (1	-	····	3 6	2	1 8		2 4
1908-09	3	f 4 14	4 14	3 12	3 2	3 5	3 9
100000		3 14	3 14	3 2	2 10	2 12	3 0
1912-13	4	,	5 4	3 8	2 8	!	3 4
10110	- 1	\	38	2 4	1 8		2 0
1914-15	4	,	5 4	3 4	2 10	2 8	2 14
1913-10	-	}	4 0	2 12	2 4		2 12
1908-09	3	18	4 8	3 6	2 14	3 0	3 4
10000		3 12	3 12	2 12	2 6	2 8	2 11
1912-13	1	••••	4 0	8 0	2 8	2 10 }	2 12
ро,	4		3 8	2 8	2 0	2 2	2 4
			4 0	3 0	2 8	2 10	••
Do	2	{	3 8	2 8	2 0	2 2	••
		i		1			

¹² as. for Sailabl of all kinds.

hill streams and Kacha wells.

Sehwan have been leased out :-

⁴ Kandhi, 5 Radhuk, 6 Malirri.

dehs for both Kharif and rabi are :--

Rs. a. p.

^{1 0 0} per acre.

^{0 12 0} per acre.

^{0 8 0} per acre.

TABLE XV-PREVIOUS AND

	-	Pr	revious Settlement.	_		Jurrent (Irrigations	il) Settlement
Taluka.	D	Descrip- tion.	Period.	-	Lift.	Sailabi.	Bosi.
Mirokhan			1893-94 to 1908-09		Rs. a.	Rs. a. 3 12	Rs. a 3 12
Ratodero			Do.		2 0 3 12 2 0	2 0 3 12 2 0	2 0 3 12 2 0
Larkana			Do.		3 12	3 12 3 4	3 12 3 4
Kambar		nt.	Do,		4 0 3 8	3 0 2 8	3 0 2 8
Labdaria		Settlement.	1893-91 to 1907-08		4 0 3 10	3 12 3 4	3 8
Warah	••	Irrigational	1898-99 to 1911-12	{	3 8 2 8	3 8 2 4	3 8 2 4
Mehar		I	1904-05 to 1913-14		4 0	3 4 2 12	3 10 3 0
Kakar			1893-94 to 1907-08		4 0	3 6 3 2	3 6
Dadu			1892-93 to 1911-12		4 0	3 0	3 0.
Johi	••		1898-99 to 1911-12	•-	3 8	2 8	2 8
Sehwan	ال		1890-91 to 1911-12		4 0 3 8	3 0	3 0

[•] Special Manchhur rates are † The following dehs of Taluka 1 Dalh, 2 Chorlo, 3 Badro, The special rates for Deh Dah
Deh Chorlo
Deh Badro, Khandhi,
Rodhak and Malirri
Rate includes Dubari on

LARKANA

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—contd.

showing rates per acre for highest and lowest Groups.

bi.												_		7	Vells.	
dailabi aided by lift or flow.	Bosi aid by lift flow.	or		Flow	•	Lift by	aide flow	ed.	FI	ow ald by lift	led t.]	Kharif.	•		Rabi,
Rs. a.	Ra	. a.		Rs	. а.		Rs	. a.	_	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		
4 12 3 0	4 3	12 0		5 3	8		4 3	12 0	}							••••
4 12 3 0		12 0			12 0		4	12	}							
4 12	4	12		5	8	} .										
4 0	4	0		3	0		4	0		4	0	}				
3 8 4 12	3	8	}	2	8		3	8			8	,				
4 4	4	8)			•									! !	
3 4	3	4	}			• •				, 			••••			••••
3 12 3 4	4 3	2 8	}									{	2 2	4 0	}	••••
4 6	4	6 2	}					į			ļ		••••			
4 0	4	0		••••									2	8		
3 8	3	8		2	8		<i>.</i>	1					2	0		
4 0 3 8	4	0		3 2	0 8	}			{	4	8		2 2	8	}	

Re. 0-12-0 for Sailabi of all kinds.

Sehwan have been leased out :-

4 Kandhi. 5 Radhuk, 6 Malirri.

hill streams and Kacha wells.

these dehs for both Kharif and rabi are :-

Re. 1 per acre.

Re. 0-12-0 per acre.

Re. 0-8-0 per acre.

-

TABLE XV-PREVIOUS AND

		E	revious settlement.	Current (ir	rigational) Settl	ement showing
Taluka	.			Temporary	wells.	Baran
		Description.	Period.	Kharif.	Rabi,	Barant.
				 Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Mirokhan		}	1893-94 to 1908-09	 		••••
Ratodero			Do.	 		••••
Larkana	••		Do.	 		
Kambar		nt.	Do.			
Labdaria		Settlement.	1893-94 to 1907-08			
Warah		Irrigational	1898-99 to 1911-12	 		1 0
Mehar		1	1904-05 to 1913-14	 		0 8
Kakar			1893-94 to 1907-08	 2 8	3 8	0 8
Dadu			1892-93 to 1911-12	 		0 8
• Johi			1898-99 to 1911-12	 	{	1 8 0 8
† Sehwan	•-	1	1890-91 to 1911-12	 ••••		

^{*} Special Manchhur rates are † The following dehs of Taluka

¹ Dalh, 2 Chorlo, 3 Badro, The special rates for these Dehs Dalh ... Deh Chorlo ...

Deh Badro, Khandhi, Rodhak and Malirri.

Rate includes Dubari on

LARKANA

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS-contd.

rates per acre for highest and lowest Groups.

Charif and Rabi.												
Barani with	Barani with black	Rel	Band	Hill stream	Hill stream (lift) and	Barani with	Kharif.					
stream.	water and hill stream.	Barani.	Barani.	(flow.)	kacha wells in Barani lands.	only rabi.	ploughed.					
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.					
				••			••					
					,	••••	3 0					
·:··							3 0					
				••			•					
		;			••••							
1 0		••	• .		••••							
.,				- •	••••	•	3 0					
3 0												
	••					****	2 8					
• • • •	1 12					3 0						
	••	$\left\{\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 8 \end{array}\right]$	0 8 0 8	1 12 1 4	} 1 4		2 8					

Re. 0-12-0 for Sailabi of all kinds.

Sehwan have been leased out:—

4 Kandhi, 5 Radhuk, 6 Malirri.

dehs for both Kharif and rabi are:—

Re. 1 per acre.

Re. 0-12-0 per acre.

Re. 0-8-0 per acre.

hill streams and Kacha wells.

TABLE XV-PREVIOUS AND

			P	revious Settlement.		C	urre	nt (Irrig	atio	nal) Set	tlem	ent sho	win
								к	ach	as.			
Taluka.		Des	crip- ion.	period.			K	harif.			Ra	bi.	
						Un- plough	ed.	Ploug	hed.	Un plough	ed.	Simk	ю.
						Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	
Mirokhan]	{	1893-94 to 1908-09									
Ratodero				Do.	••	1	8	3	0	1	8	0	8
Larkana				Do.		1	8	3	0	1	8	••	
Kambar				Do.								••	
Labdaria			Settlement.	1893-94 to 1907-08	••			••				••	
Warah			Irrigational S	1898-99 to 1911-12		₩.				••		••	
Mehar			Irri	1904-05 to 1913-14		1	8	$\left\{egin{array}{c} 3 \ 2 \end{array} ight.$	0 12	} 1	8	0	8
Kakar	••			1893-94 to 1907-08									
Dadu			İ	1892-93 to 1911-12	·	2	8	3	0	1	8	••	
Johi *	!			1898-99 to 1911-12				••		••	ļ	••	
Sehwan †		}	l	1890-91 to 1911-12		2	8	3	0	1	8		

^{*} Special Manchhur rates are

[†] The following dehs of Taluka 1 Dalh, 2 Chorlo, 3 Badro,

The special rates for these Dehs Dalh ...

Deh Chorlo

Deh Badro, Khandhi.)

Rodhak and Malirri.

[‡] Rate includes Dubari on

LARKANA

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—contd.

rates per acre for highest and lowest groups.

						,
	Dubari.					
	Un-watered.		Babul groves (Huris).	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.
Watered.	Ploughed.	Un- ploughed.				
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
••••	••••		$\left\{\begin{array}{c}1\ 14\\1\ 0\end{array}\right.$	61,834 17	2,40,573 0	3 14 0
2 0	1 0	0 8	$\left\{\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 14 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}\right.$	57,507 36	2,14,168 2	3 11 7
2 0	1 0	0 8	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1 \ 14 \\ 1 \ 10 \end{array}\right.$	79,209 25	3,49,558 13	470
2 0	1 0	0 8	$\left\{\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 8 \\ 1 & 4 \end{array}\right.$	88,340 14	3,38,403 7	4 15 3
1 8	{ 1 0 0 10	1 0 0 10	}	56,030 0	2,57,215 0	490
2 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	73,727 25	3,17,244 10	4 4 10
2 0	0 8	0 8	1 10	70,609 6	2,82,813 1	4 0 0
1 0	0 10	0 10	1 6	62,965 19	2,28,562 8	3 10 0
2 0	0 8	0 8	0 12	51,860 0	1,58,587 0	3 1 0
1 8	0 8	0 8	0 10	94,302 29	1,21,008 6	1 5 0
$\left\{\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 8 \\ 2 & 0 \end{array}\right.$	} 0 8	0 8	{ 0 12	} 41,736 38	1,12,101 7	2 13 0

Rs. 0-12-0 for Sailabi of all kinds.

Sehwan have been leased out.

⁴ Kandhi, 5 Radhuk, 6 Malirri.

dehs for both Kharif and rabi are :-

Re. 1 per acre.

Re. 0-12-0 per acre.

Re. 0-8-0 per acre.

hill streams and Kacha wells.

SIND GAZETTEER

TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE

				Per	sons co	nvicted	or bou	nd over	in		
	offence.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922,
1,	Offences against Public tranquility	44	20	44	47	31	28	. 8	6	11	38
2.	Murder	17	11	18	59	11	32	19		15	28
3.	Culpable Homicide	1	10	20	25	26	39	29	28	42	40
4.	Rape		8	١	3	1	2	6	1	1	
5.	Hurt, Criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt		145	190	413	191	99	106	64	128	167
6.	Dacoity and Robbery	9	16	17	63	29	24	23	6	22	14
7.	Theft, including cattle theft	390	316	377	379	310	397	541	331	379	31\$
8.	Other offences against the Indian Penal Code	308	352	349	. 403	263	237	289	175	278	288
9.	Bad livelihood	180	252	103	184	103	60	117	177	71	56
10.	Police	18	50	47	65	43	60	55	39	52	30
11.	Salt Law	17	2	16	8	6	3	5	3	1	1
12.	Excise	24	23	24	11	14	14	13	10	9	17
13.	Forest	11	••	21	7	6	10	9	47	52	58
14.	Stamps			• •		1					••
15.	Municipal	74	23	21	39	41	57	123	82	46	13
16.	Other offences	461	392	336	434	201	129	262	235	232	270
	Total	1,684	1,620	1,583	2,140	1,276	1,191	1,605	1,204	1,339	1,326

LARKANA

TABLE XVII—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS

				Number	r of per	sons tri	ed in			
Class of Court.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Original,										
Persons tried by-										
Subordinate Magistrates	5,142	5,163	5,335	5,684	4,898	3,808	4,287	4,790	5,569	6,050
District, Sub-Divisional and First Class Magistrates	3,561	3,064	2,684	2,211	2,056	1,574	2,100	2,033	1,804	1,485
Court of Sessions	94	180	183	161	112	115	118	106	184	80
			i							
Total	8,797	8,407	8,202	8,056	7,066	5,497	6,505	6,929	7,557	7,615
Appellate.										
Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates	353	446	240	139	92	101	175	106	148	78
Number of appellants to Court of Sessions	187	156	173	156	117	164	208	114	135	117
Total	540	602	413	295	209	265	383	220	283	195
Revisional.								!		
Number of applicants for revision by District Magis- trate	14	15	9	7	6	3	1	2	3	2
Number of applicants for Revision by Court of Sessions	25	29	94	221	20	25	71	18	28	30
	25	29	94	22	201	25	71	10	20	
Total	39	14	103	29	26	28	72	20	31,	32
Grand Total	9,376	9,053	8,718	8,380	7,301	5,790	6,960	7,169	7,871	7,842

SIND GAZETTEER

TABLE XVIII—CIVIL JUSTICE

					Origi	nal.		
	•			Numl	per of Suit	s brought in		
	Year.		Subordina	te Judge's Co	urts.	Distr	ict Judge's	Court.
			For money or movable property.	Title of other suits.	Total.	For money or movable property.	Title or other Snits.	Total.
1913			5,325	639	5,964	1	6	7
1914			5,622	571	6,193	1	7	8
1915			6,341	645	6,986		3	3
1916			6,932	788	7,720		17	17
1917			5,911	628	6,542	1	1	1
1918		••	6,026	548	6,574	1	5	6
1919			6,646	595	7,241		1	1
1920			6,279	494	6,773	15	1	16
1921		••,	5,894	470	6,364		,	

			Original-	-contd.	Appeal.				
			Value of Suits	s brought in	Total Number of appeals.				
	Year.		Subordinate Judge's Courts.	District Judge's Court.	From decrees.	Miscellaneous.			
			Rs.	Rs.					
1913	••		1,735,644	81,053	77	4			
1914	••		1,388,313	81,054	87	2			
1915		-	1,196,125	23,255	64	2			
1916	••		1,651,234	16,890	44	9			
1917	••		816,382	5,200	56	3			
1918	• •		945,766	23,098	38	7			
1919	••		1,694,349	15,500	66	5			
1920	• •		1,936,501	14,415	65	4			
1921	••		1,988,787	••	45	2			

LARKANA

TABLE XIX—REGISTRATION

			Regis-	A	fecting imm property			ng mov- roperty.	Total	receipts.
	Tear.	:	tration offices.	Docu- ments re- gistered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fees.	Docu- ments regis- tered.	Ordinary fces.	Ordinary fees.	Extra- ordinary fees and fine=.
			No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-0	02	••	10	3,089	12,22,203	6,637	108	185	6.822	4,603
1902			10	3,504	11,66,960	7,486	115	213	7.699	4,903
1903	••		10	1,518	21,09,769	10,209	121	275	10,484	5,770
1904	••	••	10	4,456	19,33,455	9,778	125	278	10,056	5,902
1905	• •		10	4,564	19,90.199	14,440	154	479	14,919	1,196
1906			10	4,464	19,71,454	14,683	181	582	15,265	1,370
1907	•	••[10	4,259	20,69,832	14,141	190	594	14,735	1,400
1908	••		10	4,522	20,97,375	15,056	220	611	15,667	1,518
1909	••		10	6,724	27,34,094	19,105	219	551	19,656	1,337
1910			10	6,978	27,62,632	18,297	251	720	19,017	1,773
1911			11	8.572	34,15.046	22,109	246	751	22,860	1,977
1912	••		11	9,274	38,97,538	23,251	223	697	23,948	1,904
1913	••	••	11	9,588	38,26,864	24,593	223	651	25,244	1,831
1914	••	••,	11	9,424	40,64,903	25,123	272	869	25,992	1,825
1915	••		11	10,326	44,80,643	27,650	254	713	28,363	1,997
916	••		12	11,661	52,48,931	31,517	229	688	32,205	2,301
917	••		12	9,256	43,67,551	25,559	279	762	26,321	2,317
918	••		12	12,749	55,19,770	34,007	195	478	34,485	2,342
919	••		12	17,140	77,47,581	47,460	279	690	48,150	3,100
920	••		12	11,063	70,06,258	36,197	211	635	36,832	2,804
921			12	12,419	73,70,460	40,141	233	608	40,749	2,679
922		[12	10,825	74,55,781	39,835	209	604	40,439	2,476

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1922

	~ ~ ~ ~		Sub-	Head			Extra	Guards.
	Police Station.	Inspectors.	Sub- Inspectors.	Constables.	Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.
1.	Larkana] 2	10	42	273	327		
2.	Dhamrah		1	3	6	10		
3.	Kambar .		1	7	17	25		
4.	Drigh		1	3	6	10		
5.	Ratodero .		1	7	17	25		
6.	Mirokhan		1	5	15	21		
7.	Dokri	••	1	5	15	21		
8.	Warah	••	1	6	19	26		••••
9.	Mehar	1	1	6	18	26	٠	• • • • •
10.	Radhan		1	4	8	13	}	• • • •
11.	Khairpur Nat- tan Shah		1	7	19	27		
12.	Dadu		1	5	15	21		••••
13.	Rukan		1	3	7	11	••	••••
14.	Johi		1	8	20	29	••	• • • •
15.	Tando Rahim- khan		1	6	12	19		••••
16.	Sehwan	1	1	8	18	28		
	Total	4	25	125	485	639	••	

Summary of the District.

,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1	<u> </u>				1
1	9	32	244	286		
3	16	70	195	284		
		17	22	39		• • • •
••	[6	24	30		****
		43	221	264		
4	25	32	140	201		,
	· ·	50	124	174		
4	25	125	485	639		
*4	25	125	485	639		
	3 4	3 16	3 16 70 17 6 43 4 25 32 50 4 25 125	3 16 70 195 17 22 6 24 43 221 4 25 32 140 50 124 4 25 125 485	3 16 70 195 284 17 22 39 6 24 30 43 221 264 4 25 32 140 201 50 124 174 4 25 125 485 639	3 16 70 195 284 17 22 39 6 24 30 43 221 264 4 25 32 140 201 50 124 174 4 25 125 485 639

^{*} Note,—Out of the 4 Inspectors 3 are Circle Inspectors in charge of the Divisions and one is a Prosecuting Inspector.

LARKANA

TABLE XXI—JAILS

Name and class	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in					1	
of Jail.	Males.	Females.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Third Class Sub-Jails and lock-ups	183	123	306						24	52
Total	183	123	306						24	52

Name and class of Jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in										
of Jail.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	
Third Class Sub-Jails and look-ups	55	46	73	10	15	15	12	19	18	22	
Total	55	46	73	10	15	15	12	19	18	22	

Name and class	Daily average number of prisoners in										
of Jail.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	
Third Class Sub-Jails and lock-ups	25	18	17	117.03	107.04	149.04	204.03	153.03	157.04	141.03	
Total	25	18	17	117.03	107 04	149.04	204.03	153.03	157·04	141.03	

Note.—Figures of 3rd class Sub-Jails and lock-ups from 1896 to 1900 are included in table XXI of Sukkur and Karachi districts and are not separately available.

2.

TABLE XXII-A—REVENUE DETAILS

Head of Revenue realized.	1902-03.	1903-04.	19	04-05.	1905	-06.	1906-07	7. 19	07-08.	1908-09.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	R	s.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue*	18,11,437	17,73,786		,57,442	21,5	1,796	24,62,5	15 23	3,45,764	21,31,205
Stamps *	1,34,912	1,26,010	1	,09,358	-	5,889	1,01,9		,01,402	1,06,724
Income-tax*	63,594	40,194		44,178	3	8,025	38,0	28	36,441	34,249
Excise*	85,170	1,01,390	1	,00,904	8:	9.191	1,18,4	88 1	,28.556	1,49,850
Local Fund†	3,52,556	2,90,675	3	,28,982	2,49	9,218	2,59,4	82 2	,59,795	2,76,383
Other Sources‡	59,304	62,605		60,980	17,9	3,459	18,02,7	15 18	,07,298	17,12,913
Total	25,06,973	23,94,660	28	,01,844	44,30	0,577	47,83,1	96 46	,79,256	44,11,323
Head of Revenue realized.	1909-10.	1910-11.	19	11-12.	1912	-13.	1913-14	. 19	14-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	R	s.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue*	24,28,476	22,69,174	26	,52,913	24,8	1,177	26,22,40	25	,92,852	23,92,070
Stamps* .	1,12,996	1,20,550	1	,21,769	1,2	1.556	1,27,5	89 1	,31,423	1,52,978
Incomd-tax*	34,443	31,084		27,828	38	3,546	31,32	21	33,318	34,782
Excise*	1,63,578	2,24,038	2	,51,620	2,58	3,549	2,52,7	35 2	,79,264	3,02,153
Local Fund†	2,81,299	2,77,302	3	,13,011	3,16	3,209	3,29,9	38	,52,445	3,38,943
other Sources‡	20,50,998	21,32,507	23	,72,251	19,71	L,203	20,60,6	71 26	,09,923	38,08,300
Total	50,71,790	50,54,655	57	,39,392	51,77	7,240	54,24,7	10 59	,99,225	70,29,226
		1								
Head of Revenue realized.	1916-17.	1917-1	8.	ਤੇ ਐ 1918	3-19.	19	019-20.	1920	0-21.	1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.		R	s.		Rs.	F	ls.	Rs.
Land Revenue*	24,51,48	6 23,91	,070	23,	30,59⊀	:	21,66,307	14	,35,024	33,67,338
Stamps*	1,48,06	3 1,31	,145	1,	85,796		1,59,445	1,	,93,355	2,14,984
Income-tax*	38,39	7 54	,463		58,647		67.356		82,799	90,105
Excise*	3,11,76	7 3,22	,795 3,0		05,611		3,82,202	4,	,56,871	3,80,800
Local Fund†	1,95,48	3 1,80	,254 1,7		72,824		3,38,578	4,	,58,280	6,23,347
Other Sources‡	21,48,63	30,95	,609	28,	98,276	8	86,59,638	30,	,81,819	32,69,918
Total	52,93,83	6,175	,336	59,	51,247	6	37,73,526	57,	08,148	79,46,492

^{*}The figures against these represent the collections at the treasuries of the district, irrespective of the district for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXIV, XXV and XXVI which show the revenues of the district.

[†]Includes village cess also and will not agree with table XXVII.

Exclusive of Forest Revenue.

Note.—Part A gives figures for the financial year. In part B, the details are for the revenue year.

LARKANA

Table XXII-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.

	Taluka.			Land Revenue.	Stamps.	Income- Tax.	Excise.
			ļ	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Mirokhan			3,33,706	6,079	7,408	9,558
2.	Ratodero	••	• •	2,61,298	9,281	10,242	22,966
3.	Larkana	• •	• •	4,92,886	1,00,500	18,324	1,62,356
4.	Kambar		• •	5,47,692	13,349	15,108	43,701
5.	Labdaria			3,35,898	5,408	10,293	16,905
6.	Warah		• •	4,88,325	7,502	6,699	17,247
7.	Mehar		• •	3,84,899	33,811	8,422	23,181
8.	Kakar	• •	• • •	2,37,400	5,083	6,878	12,336
9.	Dadu	• •	• •	1,46,880	5,205	1,576	13,393
0.	Johi	• •	••	67,998	3,459	3,190	6,876
11.	Sehwan	••	• •	70,356	25,307	1,965	52,281
		Total		33,67,338	2,14,984	90,105	3,80,800

	Talu	ka.	1	Other Sources.	Local Fund.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ı.	Mirokhan			1,90,978	15,881	5,63,610
2.	Ratodero			2,92,221	17,195	6,13,203
3.	Larkana			7,27,652	4,55,516	19,57,234
4.	Kambar			2,48,847	27,144	8,95,841
5.	Labdaria			1,59,880	18,084	5,46,468
6.	Warah			5,11,021	21,518	10,52,312
7.	Mehar	• •	,	4,16,843	19,446	8,86,602
8.	Kakar			1,55,804	14,772	4,32,273
9.	Dadu			3,74,185	12,940	5,54,179
10.	Johi			1,13,835	8,656	2,04,014
11.	Sehwan	••	• •	78,652	12,195	2,40,756
		Total		32,69,918	6,23,347	79,46,492

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I,—Net Land Revenue						
1. Arrears		13,452	32,153	16,509	40,978	57,354
2. Current	•	16,29,726	21,49,617	24,79,160	19,41,959	20,44,137
3. Total		16,43,178	21,81,770	21,95,669	19,82,937	21,01,491
II.—Deductions—						
1. Remissions		2,02,513	73,938	79,779	91,415	1,27,323
2. Arrears irrecove written off	erable 	768	97	864	3,860	2,847
3. Total		2,03,281	74,035	80,643	95,275	1,30,170
III.—Net demand—						
1. Arrears		12,684	32,056	15,645	37,118	54,507
2. Current	•	14,27,213	20,75,679	23,99,381	18,50,544	19,16,814
3. Total		14,39,897	21,07,735	24,15,026	18,87,662	19,71,321
IV.—Collections—						
1. Arrears		9,885	25,756	7,287	24,253	27,222
2. Current		13.97,859	20,65,471	23,66,761	18,06,056	18,98,375
3. Total		14,07,744	. 20,91,227	23,74,048	18,30,309	19,25,597
VBalance-						
1. Arrears		2,799	6,300	8,358	12,865	27,285
2. Current	• •	29,354	10,208	32,620	14,488	18,439
3. Total	••	32,153	16,508	40,978	57,353	45,724

LAND REVENUE

1907-08	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1900-01.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	· Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,17,89	67,347	81,742	75,657	1,65,470	1,08,789	74,057	45,724
21,92,26	26,37,096	25,40,452	21,86,291	23,87,167	19,57,419	23,55,427	25,67,836
23,10,15	27,04,443	26,22,194	22,61,948	25,52,637	20,66,208	24,29,484	26,13,560
1,93,470	56,539	50,199	1,51,883	53,740	1,19,805	88,248	1,26,940
1,881	6,992	6,299	4,051	90,651	43,322	506	3,898
1,95,351	63,531	56,498	1,55,934	1,44,394	1,63,127	88,754	1,30,838
63,626	42,103	62,596	71,606	74,816	65,467	73,552	41,826
20,51,178	25,98,809	2,50,400	20,34,408	23,33,427	18,37,614	22,67,179	24,40,896
21,14,804	26,40,912	25,65,696	21,06,014	24,08,243	19,03,081	23,40,731	24,82,722
20,508	17,637	30,794	30,869	36,178	27,135	36,336	13,214
19,94,486	25,05,384	24,67,555	19,84.130	22,96,408	17,10,476	21,95,606	23,95,452
20,14,994	25,23,021	24,98,349	20,14,999	23,32,586	17,37,611	22,31,942	24,08,666
43,118	24,466	31,803	40,737	38,638	38,332	37,216	28,612
56,692	93,425	35,544	50,279	37,019	1,27,138	71,573	45,444
99,810	1,17,891	67,347	91,016	75,657	1,65,470	1,08,789	74,056

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Net Land Revenue—					
1. Arrears	99,820	75,086	72,388	1,14,894	1,11,079
2. Current	26,14,355	23,01,595	27,93,638	24,58,456	28,01,875
3. Total	27,14,175	23,76,681	28,66,026	25,73,350	29,12,954
II,—Deductions—					
1. Remissions	1,10,364	1,06,148	1,43,412	1,13,469	2,29,001
2. Arrears irrecoverable written off	9,173	9,362	8,711	10,975	26
3. Total	1,19,537	1,15,510	1,52,123	1,24,444	2,29,027
III.—Net demand—					
1. Arrears	54,204	39,333	39,365	51,722	45,977
2. Current	25,40,433	22,21,838	26,74,538	23,97,184	26,37,951
3. Total	25,94,637	22,61,171	27,13,903	24,48,906	26,83,928
IV.—Collections—					
1. Arrears	31,580	21,914	26,296	24,333	25,870
2. Current	24,87,939	21,67,074	25,75,527	22,81,026	26,09,599
3. Total	25,19,519	21,88,988	26,01,823	23,05,359	26,35,469
V.—Balance—					
1. Arrears	22,623	17,418	12,367	27,389	20,107
2. Current	52,495	54,764	99,713	1,16,158	28,352
3. Total	75,118	72,182	1,12,080	1,43,547	48,459

LAND REVENUE—contd.

1920-21.	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.
Ra.	Rs.						
21 177	27,896	27,632	20,652	18,206	41,019	58,830	48,459
25,91,992	27,59,006	20,40,516	28,20,086	29,92,759	24,39,123	31,26,784	28,64,587
26,13,169	27,86,902	20,68,148	28,40,738	30,10,965	24,80,142	31,85,614	29,13,046
3,54,895	1,34,070	3,66,417	5,16,678	2,45,280	73,149	3,17,820	1,79,289
108	209	919	1,401	29		652	568
3,55,003	1,34,279	3,67,336	5,18,079	2,45,309	73,149	3,18,472	1,79,857
16,748	25,208	27,340	20,489	17,929	39,468	29,631	43,927
22,41,418	26,27,415	16,73,472	23,02,170	27,47,727	23,67,525	28,37,511	26,89,262
22,58,166	26,52,623	17,00,812	23,22,659	27,65,656	24,06,993	28,67,142	27,33,189
8 704	15,394	9,600	7,998	6,608	28,335	11.668	15,075
22,37,122	26,16,052	16,63,316	22,87,028	27,38,396	23,60,452	28,14,488	26,59,283
22,45 826	26,31,446	16,72,916	22,95,026	27,45,004	23,88,787	28,26,156	26,74,358
8,044	9,814	17,740	12,491	11,321	11,133	17,964	28,851
4,296	11,363	10,156	15,142	9,331	7,073	23,022	29,979
12,340	21,177	27,896	27,633	20,652	18,206	40,986	58,830

TABLE XXIV

Excise Articles.	Receipts from.	1901-02	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
A. Imported liquors.	1. License fees .	Rs.	Rs. 279	Rs.	Rs. 419
B. Country Spirit	1. Still head duty	1,14,473	81,945	1,16,388	1,18,815
and fermented liquors.	2. Distillery and license fees	4,174	2,827	4,264	4,231
	Total	1,18,647	84,772	1,26,652	1,23,046
	1. Duty	••••	6,971	10,378	9,346
C. Opium and its { preparations.	2. License fees	••••	••••	••••	••••
	3. Gain on Sale proceeds	••••	25,576	2,361	3,814
	Total		*32,547	12,739	13,160
D. Drugs other than opium.	1. Fees on permits	18,061	10,479	22,786	21,321
	2. License fees	24,480	17,059	25,103	22,217
	Total	42,541	27,538	47,889	43,538
E. Miscellaneocs	1. Abkari	5	. 1	17	181
E. Miscellaneous	2. Opium	1,631	1,088	1,633	1,634
	Total	1,636	1,089	1,650	1,815
	Total Gross Revenue	1,63,242	*1,46,225	1,83,296	1,81,978

* For the whole

Note 1.—The figures under 1901-02 are for the revenue year, those under 1902-03 Note 2.- Figures for the previous years are included

EXCISE

1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
408	509	507	456	456	456	456
1,17,494	1,32,900	1,46,952	1,41,929	1,44,667	1,34,229	1,37,182
4,220	4,321	4,289	4,100	4,274	5,810	16,730
1,21,714	1,37,221	1,51,241	1,46,029	1,48,941	1,40,039	1,53,912
9,597	7,647	11,247	11,037	11,242	9,000	11,170
5,107	5,937	6,184	6,627	6,966	6,736	6,574
5,795	2,393	3,319	4,441	7,364	5,450	6,629
20,499	15,977	20,750	22,105	25,572	21,186	24,373
25,498	31,943	38,820	53,817	53,674	54,655	57,235
20,703	22,413	18,847	20,973	24,996	28,273	7,125
46,201	54,356	57,667	74,790	78,670	82,928	84,360
77	138	173	170	203	49	40
1	••••		••••			2
78	138	173	170	203	49	42
1,88,900	2,08,201	2,80,338	2,43,550	2,53,842	2,44,653	2,63,143

of Sind.

for the 8 months ending 31st March 1903 and the rest for full financial year, in table XXIV of Sukkur and Karachi districts.

TABLE XXIV—

Excise Articles.	Receipts from	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors	1. License fees .	456	456	507	509
B. Country Spirit and fermented	1. Still-head duty.	1,40,543	1,36,517	1,39,453	1,56,243
liquors.	2. Distillery and license fees .	17,888	19,063	25,266	28,218
	Total	1,58,431	1,55,580	1,64,719	1,84,461
ſ	1. Duty	10,730	10,310	11,090	11,380
C. Opium and its preparations.	2. License fees	7,883	5,318	7,835	7,416
	3. Gain on Sale proceeds	20,215	17,706	23,833	24,467
	Total	38,828	33,334	42,758	43,263
D. Drugs other than	1. Fees on permits	54,401	56,148	67,294	59,555
opium. {	2. License fees .	24,729	28,531	31,139	41,107
	Total	79,130	84,679	98,433	1,00,662
	1. Abkari	56	182	308	264
E. Miscellaneous {	2. Opium	101	2	2	9
	Total, .	157	184	310	273
	Total Gross Revenue	2,77,002	2,74,233	3,06,727	3,29,168

LARKANA

EXCISE—contd.

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19,	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
510	5	1,359	860	911	435
1,48,997	1,43,622	1,33,407	1,83,030	1,84,560	1,16,599
25,505	45,473	46,818	67,809	85,990	61,779
1,74,502	1,89,095	1,80,225	2,50,839	2,70,550	1,78,378
10,990					
7,773	8,812	13,325	15,472	25,550	24,917
26,376	35,870	27,712	27,952	27,424	26,845
45,139	44,682	41,037	43,424	52,974	51,762
69,731	74,807	62,575	66,561	88,762	99,565
49,014	39,274	39,887	39,509	64,321	77,078
1,18,745	1,14,081	1,02,462	1,06,070	1,53,083	1,76,643
204	132	136	76	123	178
••••			148	6	248
204	132	136	224	129	426
3,39,100	3,47,995	3,25,219	4,01,417	4.77,647	4,07,644

TABLE XXV—STAMPS

	Sale-proceeds.	1902-03.	1903-04,	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Judicial Stamps	92,558	83,954	70,679	66,538	64,458
2.	Non-Judicial Stamps	41,827	41,403	38,238	38,977	37,150
	(1) Foreign Bill and Not- arial Stamps				••••	••••
	(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps	4,229	3,749	4,290	2,139	
	(3) Bill of Exchange or Hundis	645	426	448	846	650
	(4) Impressed Stamps and Labels	36,953	37,228	33,500	35,992	36,500
	(5) Share transfer and one anna Impressed Stamps					••••
	Total	1,34,385	1,25,357	1,08,917	1,05,515	1,01,608

Sale-proceeds.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps	63,021	64,992	69,376	72,791	73,637
2. Non-Judicial Stamps	38,421	41,420	43,403	47,059	47,973
(1) Foreign Bill and Not- arial Stamps				••••	
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps					
(3) Bill of Exchange or Hundis	383	828	891	738	728
(4) Impressed Stamps and Labels	38,038	40,586	42,512	46,296	47,242
(5) Share transfer and one anna Impressed Stamps	:	6		25	3
Total	1,01,442	1,06,412	1,12,779	1,19,850	1,21,610

LARKANA
TABLE XXV—STAMPS —contd

Sale-proceeds.	Sale-proceeds. 1912-13. 1913-14.		1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Judicial Stamps	73,635	77,889	80,930	90,493	91,653
Non-Judicial Stamps	47,640	49,064	50,203	61,792	
(1) Foreign Bill and Not- arial Stamps		••••	••••	••••	
(2) Adhesive R venue Stamps			••••		
(3) Bill of Exchange or Hundis	1,368	1,460	1,614	1,944	2,246
(4) Impresse Stamps and Labels	46,206	47,601	48,458	59,845	54,358
(5) Share transfer and one anna Impressed Stamps	66	3	131	••••	
. Total	1,21,275	1,26,953	1,31,133	1,52,285	1,48,257

	Sale-proceeds.		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ι.	Judicial Stamps		77,727	1,00,097	1,02,600	1,05,017	1,20,093	5,97,187
2.	Non-Judicial Stamps							
	(1) Foreign Bill and arial Stamps	Not-				••	: 	
	(2) Adhesive Reve Stamps	enue •••						
	(3) Bill of Exchange Hundis	or 	2,779	3,344	3,772	3,076	3,539	18,756
	(4) Impressed Stamps Labels	and	50,260	81,774	83,059	81,789	91,352	4,42,592
	(5) Share transfer one anna Impre Stamps	and ssed					 	••
	Total		1,30,766	1,85,215	1,89,431	1,89,882	2,14,984	10,58,535

TABLE XXVI-A-

				Part I—	-Salaries.	Part IICompanies.		
	Y	ear.		Assessees.	Net collec- tions.	Assessees.	Net collec- tions.	
				`	Rs.		Rs.	
1895-96				12	182	!		
1896-97	••	••		20	203	!		
1897-98		••		13	202		••	
1998-99	••			13	198		••	
1899-1900	••			14	200			
1900-01	••			14	206		• •	
1901-02	••			12	198		• •	
1902-03		••		15	333	1	12	
1903-04	••	••		4	72		••	
1904-05			[3	45		••	
1905-06				2	58		••	
1906-07		• •		2	53		••	
1907-08				2	90		••	
1908-09				6	140			
1909-10		••		6	142			
1910-11				5	125			
1911-12				1	30			
1912-13				5	139			
1913-14				5	122	!		
1914-15				6	171			
1915-16				6	159			
1916-17*								
1917-18					.,		••	
1918-19				17	517			
1919-20		••		12	283			
1920-21				9	156		••	
1921-22				8	178			

INCOME TAX

Part III-	-Securities.	Part IV0	ther Sources.	Tota	1.
Assessees.	Net collec- tions.	Assessees.	Net collec- tions.	Assessees.	Net collec- tions.
			Rs.		Rs.
		2,528	44,850	2,540	45,032
••	1	2,586	15,324	2,606	45,527
		2,776	19,348	2,789	49,550
		2,894	52,105	2,907	52,303
		2,913	53,098	2,927	53,298
		2,876	56,502	2,890	56,708
		2,780	54,196	2,792	54,394
		2,958	59,918	2,974	60,263
		1,038	36,995	1,042	37,067
		1,209	44,007	1,212	44,052
	!	1,041	37,588	1,043	37,646
		1,006	37,866	1,008	37,919
		982	35,195	984	35,285
		947	32,684	953	32,823
		955	32,717	961	32,859
		890	29,745	895	29,870
	• •	822	26,910	823	26,940
		913	30,526	918	30,665
		932	30,752	937	30,874
		963	32,286	969	32,457
		947	33,403	953	33,562
		929	30,014	929	30,014
		1,269	49,908	1,269	49,908
		1,316	59,084	1,333	59,601
		939	72,937	951	73,220
		754	79,907	763	80,063
••	I	737	68,711	745	68,889
••	•••	191	00,111		00,000

^{*}Details about Larkana town for year 1916-17 are not included as they are not available.

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salaries, pensions etc., and interest on securities directly recovered for the District by the Accountant General, Bombay.

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME TAX CLASSIFICATION

				Incomes of I	Rs. 500—1,000.	Incomes of Rs. 1,000-1,500.		
·		ear.		Assessees.	Net collec- tions.	Assessees.	Net collec- tions.	
					Rs.		Rs.	
1895-96		••		1,847	21,015	430	9,808	
1896-97		••		1,897	21,530	447	10,147	
1897-98			!	2,020	23,085	481	11,016	
1898-99		• •	••,	2,077	23,901	507	11,684	
1899-1900		••		2,102	24,154	511	11,758	
1900-01			!	1,977	22,739	547	12,689	
1901-02			••	1,908	21,945	530	12,103	
1 9 02-03				2,008	23,170	561	13,005	
1903-04						657	14,008	
1904-05	••					760	16,968	
1905-06		••				653	14,644	
1906-07	••					595	13,447	
1 9 07-08		• •				599	13,444	
1908-09						608	13,520	
1909-10		••			[620	13,792	
1910-11	• •					584	12,944	
1911-12	••		• • •			552	12,340	
1912-13	••	••		[613	13,788	
1913-14		••			••	623	14,076	
1914-15		••	••			636	14,344	
1915-16	••	••				608	13,688	
1916-17	••	••	•••	36	700	524	11,561	
917-18				26	501	625	14,611	
918-19	••	••	•••			279	7,230	
919-20					1	;		
920-21		••	• •					
921-22								

Note: - Details about Larkana town for the year 1916 17

LARKANA

OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV

ncomes of R	s. 1,500—2,000.	Incomes exceed	ling Rs. 2,000.	Tot	al.
Assessees.	Net collec- tions.	Assessees.	Net collec- tions.	Assessees.	Net collec- tions.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
139	5,294	112	8,733	2,528	44,850
135	5,159	107	8,488	2,586	45,32
157	5,943	118	9,304	2,776	49,34
185	7,077	125	9,443	2,894	52,10
167	6,351	133	10,835	2,913	53,098
190	7,267	162	13,807	2,876	56,50
173	6,572	169	13,576	2,780	54,190
231	8,840	158	14,903	2,958	59,91
207	8,108	174	14,879	1,038	36,99
226	8,694	223	18,345	1,209	44,00
208	8,029	178	14,915	1,041	37,588
214	8,155	197	16,263	1,006	37,866
208	7,854	175	13,897	982	35,195
184	6,937	155	12,227	947	32,684
194	7,264	141	11,661	955	32,717
173	6,387	133	10,414	890	29,745
157	5,964	113	8,606	822	26,910
168	6,412	132	10,326	913	30,526
176	6,586	133	10,090	932	30,752
196	7,427	131	10,515	963	32,286
199	7,518	140	12,197	947	33,403
202	7,384	167	10,369	929	30,014
271	10,606	347	24,191	1,269	49,908
424	12,819	613	39,035	1,316	59,084
50	3,466	889	69,471	939	72,937
		754	79,907	754	79,907
		737	68,711	737	68,711

⁻ are not included as they are not available

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT

]	Particul ar s	·		1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	.—Receipt			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
•	.,—Recespi	5.					
Provincial Rates				1.38,912	1,35,499	1,46,281	1,59,183
Education			'	14,043	19,548	27,657	1,557
Medical		•		1,416	₃,531	994	1,017
Scientific and othe	r Minor De	partments					118
Civil Works				355	355	355	8,218
Contributions				20,209	12,107	11,740	74,809
Pounds				2,736	2,463	1,315	643
Miscellaneous		•		9,792	8,701	7,682	3,673
		Total		1,87,463	1,82,204	1,96,024	2,49,218
II.	.—Expendi	ture.		!		- Control of the Cont	•
Administration				5,382	5,754	6,398	6,062
Education				57,414	60,460	71,488	65,130
Medical				3,384	5,005	6,424	17,106
Scientific and othe	r Minor De	partments		211	135	134	1,753
Civil Works			,	1,16,810	1,04,183	88,492	89,175
Contributions				16,496	15,746	13,881	10,699
Miscellaneous		••		2,981	4,808	2,714	7,974
		Tota	1	2,02,678	1,96,091	1,89,531	1,97,899

LARKANA

LOCAL BOARD

1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,60,082	1,48,620	1,48,595	1,56,951	1,50,152	1,70,39
1,651	1,601	1,488	1,463	1,326	1,25
674	933	46	648	113	13
332	617	922	1,770	2,066	2,70
7,701	11,350	14,225	10,290	19,526	21,24
87,837	92,830	1,04,342	1,05,372	1,00,914	1,12,94
487	2,168	2,416	1,767	830	26
718	1,676	4,349	3,038	2,375	4,07
2,59,482	2,59,795	2,76,383	2,81,299	2,77,302	3,13,01
6,432	7,104	7,676	7,065	6,733	7,30
66,491	76,352	81,989	95,041	93,085	1,02,91
17,384	20,860	19,241	26,571	18,424	17,28
1,677	1,600	1,478	8,480	2,673	2,17
90,341	1,28,413	1,81,456	1,53,022	1,45,331	1,23,08
10,763	12,391	12,602	8,192	19,916	11,62
7,383	11,455	11,112	12,615	10,339	9,69
2,00,471	2,58,175	3,15,554	3,10,986	2,96,501	2,74,08

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT

	Particula	rs.		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	I.—Receipt	s.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Rates				1,68,310	1,68,946	1,68,880	1,80,745
Education				1,489	5,201	1,142	812
Medical				166	886	82	206
Scientific and othe	r Minor De	partments		1,322	989	993	825
Civil Works				22,023	24,080	24,519	29,831
Contributions				1,19,058	1,33,647	1,53,345	1,27,047
Pounds				606	31	334	473
Miscellaneous	••			3,242	1,321	836	1,004
		Total	••	3,16,216	3,35,101	3,50,131	3,40,943
II.	—Expendi	ure.					
Administration				7,909	8,465	2,413	2,547
Education				1,12,978	1,18,187	1,30,588	1,30,953
Medical				19,398	21,865	17,767	24,506
Scientific and other	Minor De	partments]	6,101	6,296	7,103	8,978
Civil Works				1,33,113	1,51,522	1,78,795	1,80,843
Contributions				15,869	19,060	17,829	12,994
Miscellaneous	••			5,139	3,898	3,945	8,149
		Total		3,00,507	3,29,293	3,58,440	3,68,970

^{*} This figure

[†] This figure

LARKANA

LOCAL BOARD-contd.

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,87,452	1,62,407	1,63,573	1,70,096	85,721	2,64,966
751	1,232	965	2,051	2,780	*13,341
449	226	148	101	107	240
1,256	1,355	1,017	2,387	2,013	1,616
14,655	21,981	10,200	30,395	3,293	19,788
1,60,689	2,27,628	2,79,035	2,82,143	3,46,940	3,39,633
238	1,074	1,073	2,169	2,518	
2,598	290	681	17,873	4,377	3,00
3,68,088	4,14,045	4,56,692	5,02,877	4,47,749	6,42,59
2,241	3,157	3,645	7,707	10,430	12,120
1,23,213	1,50,939	1,96,543	2,33,687	2,68,098	2,98,698
24,447	21,772	26,398	29,440	35,633	30,832
7,453	5,560	8,143	12,625	8,077	10,450
1,51,408	2,03,733	2,00,203	2,34,543	1,72,681	1,57,208
19,610	16,379	11,781	11,211	11,137	10,95
4,991	13,734†	3,067	6,087	2,629	3,76
3,33,363	4,15,274	4,49,780	5,35,300	5,08,685	5,24,01

includes refunds of Rs. 11,444.

includes an amount of Rs. 13,200 spent on purchase of war bonds.

TABLE XXVII-B-REVENUE AND

Name o	of Board.	1895-96	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Reven	ue.					
District Local	Board	62.981	17,840	26,648	60,230	54,700
Faluka Local B	oard, Mirokhan .		,		• • • •	
Do.	Ratodero.	11,619	9,829	9,599	10,769	8,408
Do.	Larkana	13,628	19,385	12,367	15,316	12,517
Do.	Kambar	11,137	12,028	10,400	9,189	12,184
Do.	Labdaria	10,155	12,139	8,996	11,007	9,136
Do.	Warah	7,908	10,837	9,953	7,966	8,557
Do.	Mehar	9,985	11,697	13,717	7,436	9,800
Do.	Kakar	9,739	10,097	9,972	5,228	6,394
Do.	Dadu .	10,308	4,717	6,304	7,059	5,10
Do.	Johi	8,527	2,215	6,482	5,918	3,129
Do.	Sehwan .	7,876	1,102	7,089	8,996	341
	Total	1,63,663	1,11,940	1,21,527	1,49,114	1,30,270
	diture.					
District Local		60,528	30,623	61,482	27,810	55,114
faluka Local B	oard, Mirokhan .	••••	••••		••••	••••
Do.	Ratodero	11,115	14,008	10,519	11,665	8,225
Do.	Larkana	18,984	21,770	10,960	16,628	11,470
Do.	Kambar	17,576	11,228	9,053	10,285	7,915
Do.	Labdaria	11,272	11,087	8,734	12,500	8,357
Do.	Warah	10,973	10,101	5,571	12,464	7,063
Do.	Mehar	12,228	9,202	9519	15,105	8.518
Do.	Kakar	7,684	9,468	6,771	14,165	6,523
Do.	Dadu	5,078	7,819	10,537	8,024	6,148
Do.	Johi	8,930	3,404	5,211	7,416	3,820
Do.	Sehwan	8,313	2,989	6,626	12,781	4,580
	Total	1,72,681	1,31,699	1,45,013	1,48,843	1,27,733

LARKANA

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08
R9.	Rs.						
51,703	22,213	1,20,657	1,19,051	1,13,104	1,72,116	1,89,581	2,13,681
		••••					
9,727	10,216	5,222	6,412	8,135	8,429	5,291	7,710
14,141	13,206	16,493	11,853	13,894	10,084	10,487	8,87
11,197	13,630	4,482	11,163	11,381	11,673	8,903	3,845
11,076	9,339	9,342	7,577	8,561	8,447	6,852	7,27
11,360	11,017	5,604	3,933	7,165	8,440	8,379	3,23
12,919	11,315	6,658	6,905	12,103	10,696	10,469	5,58
6,774	8,211	7,242	5,825	6,730	6,434	6,102	3,37
5, 34	4,641	3,834	4,075	5,081	4,317	4,279	3,43
3,345	3,069	3,994	1,670	4,391	2,764	4,764	3,53
5,723	3,557	3,950	3,740	5,478	5,818	4,375	75
1,42,429	1,10,414	1,87,478	1,82,204	1,96,023	2,49,218	2,59,482	2,59,79
54,612	12,307	10,687	1,20,333	1,17,330	1,43,596	1,10,340	1,85,66
••••	••••	••••	• • • •				• • • •
7,644	7,248	9,909	6,750	8,406	6,013	5,959	9,45
10,856	12,495	18,141	14,577	14,659	7,578	8,187	10,27
7,473	14,655	11,849	11,275	10,087	7,031	6,131	10,40
9,355	11,585	10,053	7,998	8,567	6,166	6,403	7,47
6,322	9,960	9,422	7,673	4,877	5,643	5,569	6,87
8,952	10,430	12,043	6,477	7,328	7,917	6,412	12,14
8,520	7,727	5,842	6,435	5,138	5,956	4,607	5,49
4,578	5,029	5,482	6,142	5,081	3,586	2,906	4,19
4,626	2,793	3,903	4,021	4,043	1,291	1,885	2,16
6,350	4,300	5,347	4,410	4,015	3,119	3,072	4,08
1,29,288	98,529	2,02,678	1,96,091	1,98,531	1,97,899	2,00,471	2,58,17

TABLE XXVII-B -- REVENUE AND

Name	of Board.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Reven	ue.					
District Local	Board	2,12,464	2,13,010	2,07,353	2,38,650	2,40,467
Taluka Local F	Board, Mirokhan .			ĺ		
Do.	Ratodero	6,641	5,339	6,691	4,866	5,315
Do.	Larkana	9,701	10,061	10,773	9,004	9,744
Do.	Kambar	8,442	10,887	10,600	13,777	13,113
Do.	Labdaria	6,403	6,601	5,846	8,630	8,768
Do.	Warah	6,228	6,218	9,849	6,303	6,320
Do.	Mehar	11,457	11,764	11,334	12,045	14,161
Do.	Kakar	5,359	4,751	5,973	4,733	5,950
Do.	Dadu	3,564	4,948	3,648	4,812	±,777
Do.	Johi	3,295	3,842	1,421	4,571	3,347
Do.	Sehwan .	2,829	3,878	3,814	5,620	4,255
	Total	2,76,383	2,81,299	2,77,302	3,13,011	3,16,217
Erpen	diture.					
District Local I	Board	2,33,967	2,44,563	2,22,512	2,08,340	2,28,785
'aluka Local B	oard, Mirokhan .		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			••••
Do.	Ratodero	6,405	5,414	5,571	4,016	6,158
Do.	Larkana	12,861	9,364	9,858	7,871	9,211
Do.	Kambar	10,745	10,416	10,770	9,192	8,782
Do.	Labdaria	8,232	6,521	6,551	8,320	7,433
Do.	Warah	9,990	7,484	9,710	6,082	6,088
Do.	Mehar	14,135	12,375	10,636	10,954	15,429
Do.	Kakar	6,699	3,267	6,980	5,454	5,227
Do.	Dadu	4,819	3,667	3,310	3,851	6,204
Do.	Johi	4,170	3,835	6,873	4,464	3,028
Do.	Sehwan	3,531	4,080	3,730	5,543	4,162
	Total	3,15,554	3,10,986	2,96,501	2,74,087	3,00,507

LARKANA

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—concld.

1918-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,63,355	2,78,955	2,51,477	2,96,375	3,34,898	3,79,051	4,42,143	3,95,955	5,73,624
5,480	5,373	6,808	6,145	5,734	4,004	4,989	3,805	7,233
5,214	5,612	7,187	6,293	8,103	5,180	5,823	4,623	4,011
9,927	8,323	9,301	8,464	8,886	7,682	10,081	4,633	10,814
9,166	8,210	11,454	7,440	8,465	9,431	9,436	5,773	12,251
8,497	8,453	9,435	9,166	7,709	9,664	7,681	7,022	8,068
7,284	7,401	8,472	7,116	7,703	8,237	8,476	13,799	7,868
9,313	9,681	12,669	11,137	11,567	10,310	5,473	4,479	6,619
4,922	5,774	7,101	6,862	6,940	4,063	5,730	4,706	3,649
5,884	5,195	6,814	4,541	7,344	9,753	2,533	5,053	4,632
2,899	3,350	4,365	2,056	2,884	3,870	1,256	3,772	629
3,160	3,804	5,860	2,493	3,812	5,447	—714	4,129	3,168
3,35,101	3,50,131	3,40,913	3 ,68,088	4,14,045	4,56,692	5,02,877	4,47,749	6,42,596
2,58,565	2,86,827	2,86,445	2,60,196	3,17,314	3,68,170	4,80,251	4,55,589	4,82,579
5,480	5,314	6,277	6,026	6,104	6,274	3,892	5,140	3,351
5,214	6,271	6,109	5,782	6,041	7,868	4,842	3,595	4,172
9,927	10,211	10,302	7,005	9,185	10,767	7,343	5,908	7,353
9,166	8,290	13,117	7,753	13,029	9,592	8,692	8,002	5,527
8,497	8,279	9,849	7,727	10,981	10,548	7,320	6,955	5,216
7,284	5,982	8,324	7,594	11,371	8,237	5,667	5,602	3,433
9,313	9,309	9,740	10,542	17,982	6,208	5,129	5,028	4,460
4,922	5,238	5,866	7,180	8,622	4,063	2,268	4,835	3,709
5,884	5,272	6,962	5,573	6,364	8,736	5,044	4,937	1,418
2,899	3,644	2,717	2,838	4,108	3,870	1,817	1,353	1,062
3,160	3,803	3,262	5,147	4,173	5,447	3 ,035	1,741	1,734
82,923	3,58,440	3,68,970	3,33,363	4,15,274	4,49,780	5,35,300	5,08,685	5,24,014

TABLE XXVIII

Year in which constituted	Names of municipalities.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98-	1898-99	1899-00.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1051	Bubak	∫ Receipts	5,863	5,406	5,702	5,313	4,760
1894	1854 Bubak	$ \left\{ egin{array}{ll} ext{Receipts} & \\ ext{Expenditure} \end{array} \right.$	4,932	8,088	5,479	5,053	4,976
1,000	170	Receipts	10,745	13,217	13,411	12,982	15,003
1862	Kambar	$\cdots \left\{ egin{array}{ll} ext{Receipts} & \dots \\ ext{Expenditure.} \end{array} ight.$	13,935	11,843	10,736	12,283	10,992
1055		∫ Receipts	46,695	44,832	50,100	47,087	47,441
1855	Larkana	$\cdots \left\{egin{array}{l} ext{Receipts} & \dots \ ext{Expenditure.} \end{array} ight.$	45,091	44,347	52,549	47,291	48,613
•		Receipts	9,272	8,079	9,895	10,170	10,171
1862	Ratodero	$\cdots \left\{ egin{array}{ll} ext{Receipts} & \dots \\ ext{Expenditure.} \end{array} \right.$	6,748	8,461	9,055	13,355	10,532
1051	1	Receipts	12,367	12,551	14,019	14,293	15,575
1854	Sehwan	$\cdots \left\{ egin{array}{ll} ext{Receipts} & \dots \\ ext{Expenditure.} \end{array} \right.$	12,712	14,855	14,578	12,019	15,323

Year in which constituted	Names of municipalities.		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1854	Bubak	Receipts	4.889	5.883	5.186	6,138	5,880
1001	Dabok	·· { Expenditure .	5,649	6,116	5,404	5,435	5,577
1862	Kambar	Receipts	24,157	24,810	23,883	29,108	28,712
1002	Kumbai	Expenditure .	17.518	24,106	31,251	20,599	27,467
1855	Larkana	Receipts	65.889	63,926	64,705	66,320	71,917
1030	Larkana	(Expenditure.	69,730	62,927	61,262	67,131	62,330
1862	Ratodero	Receipts	18,943	21,276	19,766	21,794	22,407
1002	Landero	Expenditure .	13,898	30,192	20,503	21,672	21,592
1854	Sehwan	Receipts	15,637	15,077	15,293	15,900	15,548
1001	Conwall	Expenditure .	14,297	13,438	15,359	16,300	15,988

MUNICIPALITIES.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,528	5,657	5,979	5,919	6,593	6,336	6,007	5,604
5,549	5,352	5,814	5,519	7,222	6,112	6,251	5,267
14,794	16,865	16,466	17,377	18,402	20,293	21,711	21,074
13,715	19,127	21,831	18,088	16,521	21,118	18,886	25,558
48.601	50,655	61,057	53,910	61,923	62,066	74,126	54,990
52,259	50,590	64,908	67,609	57,284	52,482	62,729	66,657
13,648	12,900	12,707	14,113	16,529	18,302	23,008	15,402
13,381	13,501	10,200	13,484	15,076	15,226	16,623	10,633
14,239	14,405	13,754	14,131	14,435	15,434	14,825	14,181
15,397	14,746	14,805	13,711	15,024	14,834	14,255	15,481

1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,499	10,882	6,861	5,825	7,295	15,525	17,712	8,195	7,959
6,030	5,980	10,487	5,923	7,537	11,997	10,479	10,673	15,485
39,692	33,872	31,782	30,475	30,219	44,650	51,863	60,542	53,895
43,421	27,375	37,848	27,387	33,071	29,360	49,199	50,621	50,042
68,060	76,305	69,493	75,331	72,442	1,35,580	1,15,456	1,35,247	1,18,107
70,420	65,361	79,528	69,401	72,229	1,25,046	1,08,781	1,17,033	1,29,518
30,710	29,975	30,971	31,658	34,711	44,372	51,123	48,758	45,064
22,804	25,993	30,759	32,357	28,816	50,034	44,761	56,014	46,380
16,248	17,033	17,862	17,242	16,336	23,845	95,280	22,156	19,021
16,161	17,901	18,261	16,421	15,556	20,652	90,648	21,088	22,614

SIND GAZETTEER

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION: PROPORTION

Name of talu	ko	Principal religion	a		Population.	
				Total.	Male.	Female.
1. Mirokhan	{	Hindu Musalman All religions		4,060 40,103 44,163	$egin{array}{c} 2,230 \ 22,115 \ 24,345 \ \end{array}$	1,830 17,988 19,818
2. Ratodero	{	Hindu Musalman All religions		11,603 40,745 52,517	$\begin{array}{c c} 6,172 \\ 22,793 \\ 29,050 \end{array}$	5,431 17,952 23,467
3. Larkana	{	Híndu Musalman All religions		18,457 59,982 78,883	10,283 33,464 43,982	8,174 26,518 34,901
4. Kamhar	{	Hindu Musalman All religions	i ::,	10,779 66,638 77,446	5,953 36,893 42,869	4,826 29,745 34,577
5. Labdaria	{	Hindu Musalman All religions		11,489 57,004 68,764	6,451 31,828 38,444	5,038 25,176 30,320
6. Warah	{	Hindu Musalman All religions	::;	7.843 50,312 58,179	4,354 27,818 32,187	3,489 22,494 25,992
7. Mehar	{	Hindu Musalman All religions		7,814 46,668 54,490	4,264 25,956 30,227	$3,550 \ 20,712 \ 24,263$
8. Kakar	{	Hindu Musalman All religions		6,210 37,982 44,214	3,358 21,052 24,427	2,852 16,930 19,787
9. Dadu	{	Hindu Musalman All religions	::	5,685 40,179 45,892	3,121 22,654 25,794	2,564 17,525 20,098
10. Johi	{	Hindu Musalman All religions		5,052 26,756 32,079	2,703 14,540 17,380	2,349 12,216 14,699
11. Sehwan	₹}	Hindu Musalman All religions		8,140 33,184 41,333	4,118 18,388 22,512	4,022 14,796 18,821
Larkana Distr Total	rict 🗸 📗	Hindu Musalman All religions		97,132 499,553 597,960	53,007 277,501 331,217	44,125 222,052 266,743

LARKANA

OF LITERATES 1921 (CENSUS).

The state of the s

	Literate.		Percentage of literate to total popu				
Total.	Ma·e.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
295	292	3	7	13	0.2		
267 562	$\frac{241}{533}$	26 29	1 1	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$	0 · 2 0 · 1		
1,431	1,348	83	12	22	2		
487 1,922	$\substack{452\\1,803}$	$\begin{array}{c} 35 \\ 119 \end{array}$	1 4	2 6	0.2		
3,424	3,164	260	19	31	3		
$1,142 \\ 4,624$	$\frac{1,017}{4,227}$	125 397	2 6	$\frac{3}{10}$	0.5		
1,885	1,798	87	17	30	2 0 · 3		
845 2,739	$736 \\ 2,542$	109 197	1 4	2 6	0.2		
1,569	1,518	51	10	24	1		
$\begin{matrix} 762 \\ 2,359 \end{matrix}$	703 $2,246$	59 113	1 3	$\frac{2}{6}$	0.5		
1,087	1.020	67	14	23	2		
1,776	566 1,588	$\frac{120}{188}$	1 3	2 5	0.0		
1,158	1,123	35	15	26	1		
618 1,780	$\substack{565\\1,692}$	53 88	3	$\frac{2}{6}$	0.3		
1,373	1,302	71	22	39	3		
642 2, 021	575 1,88 3	67 138	2 5	3 8	1		
1,048	966	82	18	30	3		
471 1,539	$\frac{440}{1,420}$	31 119	1 3	2 6	0.6		
757	648	109	14	24 2	5 0 ·:		
337 1,169	$\frac{305}{1,017}$	$\frac{32}{152}$	1 4	6	i i		
1,435	1,214	221	18	29	5		
1,931	$\frac{433}{1,652}$	$\begin{array}{c} 56 \\ 279 \end{array}$	1 5 1 5 1 S	$\frac{2}{7}$	0 · 4 1		
15 400	14 909	1.000	16	27	2		
15,462 6,746	14,393 6,033	1,069 713	, 1	2	0 :		
22,422	20,603	1,819	4	6	1		

TABLE XXIX-B-EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of Ins	titutions.			1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-190
A—Insti	tutions.							
	(Instituti	ons		••		••		
1. Secondary Schools High Schools	₹	/ Male						
	(Pupils	·· { Female						
	(Instituti	ons		3	3	3		
Middle Schools (English)	}	∫ Male		188	221	240	269	31
	Pupils	··{ Female						
	[Institut	ions		3	3	3	3	
Total Secondary Schools	Histian	(Male		188	221	240	1	31
Schools	Pupils	Female						
		(20,11110				1	İ	
2. Primary Schools.	Institut	ions	٠	88	86	89		33 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.10,3 10,3 10,4
(a) Local Board	} Pupils	∫ Male	٠.	3,321	3,166	3,457	3,650	3,81
	Lupins	Female	• •	2	3	3		
	Instituti	ions	٠.	7	7	7	8	
(b) Municipal	}	∫ Male		657	724	767	841	85
	Pupils	··· \ Female		27	24	25	80	3
	[Institut	ions		1	1	2	3	1
(c) Aided	}	Male		31	31	66	113	7
	Pupils	·· { Female		ļ		15	12	
	Institut	ions]				
(d) Unaided	}	∫ Male		٠٠.		i ••		
	Pupils	··{ Female						
	[Institut	ions		308	290	256	233	28
(e) Indigenous	}	(Male		7.969	7,092	5,998	5,860	5,57
•	Pupils	··{ Female		1,965	1,917	1,496	1,432	1,38
	(Institut	ions		404	384	354	326	32
Total Primary Schools		/ Male		0.70	11,313	10,288	i	10,31
octions	Pupils	· { Female		1,994	1,944	1,539	1	1,46
3. Technical and other	∫ Institut		• •			1		!
special Schools	Pupils	Male	• •			••		
	Ĺ	(Female	• •			•••		1
	[Institut	ions	٠.	407	387	357	329	32
Total Public	}	∫ Male	٠.	11,266	11,534	10,528	10,733	10,6
	Pupils	··{ Female		1,994	1,944	1,539	1,524	1,4
		Tota!		13,260	13,478	12,067	12,257	12,0

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{LARKANA}\\ \textbf{OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS}. \end{tabular}$

The second section of the section of th

1900-01	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	190 5-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
	j						
••••			••••				••
		••••	••••		••		••
					••		••
6	7	7	7	6	7	7	7
383	501	483	504	484	488	514	524
			••••				••
6	7	7	7	6	7	7	7
383	501	483	504	484	488	514	524
						,	••
82	83	83	122	113	131	138	145
3,542	3,692	3,847	4,775	5,414	5,886	5,952	6,583
1	1		88	80	84	81	96
8	8	8	6	8	8	8	8
858	931	946	1,021	1,112	1,134	1,124	1,109
70	68						
2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1
. 81	78	73	103	27	21	17	20
			17				
				}		1	1
					• • •		
	••••		••••			100	80
211	202	195	201	258	262	251	244
5,173	5,008	5,007	5,376	8,374	6,688	6,216	5,390
1,250	1,125	1,162	1,317	148	1,582	1,357	1,195
303	295	288	332	380	402	399	399
9,654	9,709	9,873	11,275	14,927	13,729	13,311	13,102
1,321	1,194	1,162	1,422	228	1,666	1,538	1,371
••••			••••		(1)	(1)	(1)
					(54)	(61)	(61)
		••••	••••				••
309	302	295	339	386	409	406	406
10,037	10,210	10,356	11,779	15,411	(1) $14,217$	(1) 13,825	13,626
1,321	1,194	1,162	1,422	228	(54) 1,666	(60) 1,538	(61) 1,371
11,358	11,404	11,518	13,201	15,639	15,883	15,363	14,997

TABLE XXIX-B-EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of Institutions.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
A—Institutions.	Advanced Institutions				
∫ Institutions • • •	••				۱
		••			
Female	••			••	
	••	l			
tary Male	••			••	
[Tuple] Female	•• .		ļ . .	• • •	ļ
(Institutions	••				
			••	i 1	
Female	••		<u>.</u>		
				· ·	<u> </u>
Total					
(Institutions	407	387	357	329	328
	11,266	11,531	10,528	10,733	19,631
	1,994	1,944	1,539	1,524	1,466
Total	13,260	13,478	12,067	12,257	12,097
B.—Percentage of pupils.					
Percentage of male Scholars to male population of School going age.		••	'	••	
Percentage of female Scholars to female popula- tion of School going age.	••	!			
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils	••				
Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of School going age.		••	,		

LARKANA

OF INSTITUTIONS SCHOLARS—contd.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
			ļ		_		
••••	••••	1	7	7	24	29	24
	••••	18	51	54	284	455	297
	••••	••••	4	4	40	47	51
		232	228	223	124 +48*	187	158 +48
••••	••••	2,532	2,707	2,531	$1,324 \\ +702$	2,080	1,511 +660
		705	564	587	338	467	395
••••		233	235	230	$^{+65}_{196}$	216	+85 229
		2,550	2,758	2,585	2,310	2,535	2,468
		705	568	591	443	514	531
••••	••••	103			110	011	
		3,255	3,326	3,176	2,753	3,049	2,999
309	302	528	574	616	605	622	635
10,037	10,210	12,906	14,537	17,996	16,527	16,360	16,094
1,321	1,194	1,867	1,990	819	2,109	2,052	1,902
11,358	11,404	14,778	16,527	18,815	18,636 (54)	18,412 (60)	17,996
		21.8	27:3	. 33.8	31.1	30.8	30.8
		4.0	1.1	1.8	4.6	4.4	4.2
···· †		11,092	9,040	14,128	10,900	10,146	9,676
		14.2	10.8	16.8	13.0	12.1	11.5

TABLE XXIX-B-EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of	Institutions.		_	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13
A,—I	nstitutions.						i	
	Institut	ions			•••			
1. Secondary School High Schools	₹	Male		••	٠,	٠.		
	Pupils	··{ Female						••
2011	Institut	ions		8	8	8	10	
Middle Scho (English)	≺	∫ Male	• •	596	660	668	702	71
	Pupils	·· \big(Female					,	••
•	(Institut	iona		8	8	8	10	
Total Secondary Schools 2. Primary Schools (a) Local Board (b) Municipal		/ Male		596	660	668	1 1	71
Schools	Pupils	Female						
	C	Cremaio		••	••	••	'	••
	ols / Institu	tions		143	163	167	10 702	18
(a) Local Board	Pupils	∫ Male		6,918	7,990	8,092	8,723	8,80
	Tupis	`` \ Female		78	77	79		18
	Institut	ions		9	9	9	9	1
(v) Municipal .	{	∫ Male		1,121	1,149	1,195	1,252	1,20
	{ Pupils	·· \ Female	;	2	2	1		
	[Institut	ions		2	2	2	2	s 4
(c) Aided	{	∫ Male		29	24	21	46	4
	Pupils	··· \ Female		115	125	113	138	12
	[Institut	ions						
(d) Unaided		∫ Male						2
	l Pupils	··· \ Female				••		••
•	[Institut	ions		234	227	206	227	6 8 1
(e) Indigenous	{	∫ Male		5,098	5,109	4,595	5,094	4,25
	Pupils	·· \ Female		1,085	1,234	1,043	1,185	99
	[Institut	ions	}	388	401	384	410	39
Total Prima Schools	ry	f Male	ļ	13,166	14,272	13,903]	14,3
~~~~	Pupils	Female		1,280	1,438	1,236	1	1,29
		(1 dinate		1,200	1,100	1,200	1,101	,
3. Technical and otl	her Institut	ions		••		••		••
special Schools	Pupils	Male			···	••		••
	( 10 pm	Female				••		••
	(Institut	ions		396	409	392	420	40
Total Public		( Male	- [	13,672	14,932	14,571	(	15,02
	Pupils	Female		1,280	1,438	1,236	1	1,29
	•	C = Omittee		-,200	-,10	_,0	_,,,,,	•
			ĺ		-			
		Total		15,042	16,370	15,807	17,221	16,32

1

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Larkana} \\ \textbf{OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS} \\ -\textit{contd.} \end{array}$ 

	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-9
						,		
••••	••••	••••	•••		•••	1 262	1	
••••		••••	••	•••		j	239 2	2
9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	
660	630	603	654	675	638	439	432	4
					1	1		
2			_					
9 660	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	_
660	630	603	654	675	638	701	671	7
	••••		••	••	1	1	2	
192	205	207	202	208	222	237	237	2
9,351	9,600	9,588	6,942	9,293	11,090	11,766	12,142	11,3
173	231	296	47	33	254	190	252	2
9	9	10	7	7	7	7	7	
1,203	1,203	1,247	1,207	1,014	1,278	1,366	1,443	1,5
12	13	89	12	12	14	13	7	
1	1	1	1		}		'	
45	36	46	42	••				
••••		••••		••			••	
	1	••••				••		
		••••						
••••	68							
192	168	130	90	91	173	297	265	1
3,837	3,181	2,545	1,997	1,794	4,148	6,720	5,716	3,8
1,161	941	893	376	407	1,143	1,983	1,849	1,1
394	384	348	300	306	402	541	509	3
14,436	14,047	13,426	12,888	12,101	16,516	19,852	19,301	16,7
1,346	1,253	1,278	435	452	1,411	2,186	2,108	1,3
							!	
••••							••	
403	393	357	309	315	411	550	518	4
15,096	14,677	14,029	13,542	12,776	17,154	20,553	19,972	17,4
1,346	1,253	1,278	435	452	1,412	2,187	2,110	1,3
16,442	15,930	15,307	13,977	13,228	18,566	22,740	22,682	18,7

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# TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of Institutions.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
A-Institutions-contd.	ı				
(Institutions	26	5	12	31	12
1. Advanced Male	340	59	86	293	125
Pupils Female .	50	••	104	38	
(Institutions	136	218	221 +30	232	228 +32
2. Private Elemen- tary Male	$^{+72}_{1,121}$ $^{+837}$	2,273	$2,141 \\ +378$	2,005	$2,054 \\ +324$
Pupils Female	+33 +286	767	575 +113	858	809 +62
(Institutions	234	223	263	263	272
3. Total Private	2,298	2,332	2,605	2,298	2,503
Pupils Female .	769	767	792	896	871
Total	3,067	3,099	3,397	3,194	3,374
(Institutions	630	632	655	683	673
Grand Total Male .	16,060	17,264	17,176	18,115	17,529
Pupils Female	2,049	2,205	2,028	2,300	2,168
Total	18,109	19,469	19,204	20,415	19,697
B.—Percentage of pupils.		ŀ	i		
1. Percentage of male Scholars to male population of Schools going age.	30.5	32.5	32.3	34.5	33.1
2. Percentage of female Scholars to female population of School going age.	4.2	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.7
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils	12,461	13,425	12,802	13.586	12,856
Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedan of School going age.	14.8	15.8	15.3	16.5	15.3

LARKANA OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—concld.

1913-14. 1914-15. 1915-16. 1916-17. 1917-18. 1918-19. 1919-20. 1920-21. 1921-22. 19 18 12 15 33 33 41 13 41 145 350 341 400 447 251 315 221 104 10 19 49 52 3 5498 6 63 $^{243}_{+29}_{2,247}$ 214 94 276 240 187 235 265 218  $^{+36}_{2,372}$   $^{+371}$  $^{+33}_{2,096}$ 2,610 2.346 1,798 2,134 2,218 683 +346 +315 1,002  $\frac{1,012}{+110}$ 951 1,006 752 677 753 725 309 +93+95327 306 254 232 106 306 305 259 200 2,888 2,792 2,903 3,010 2,793 2,049 2,449 2,439 787 687 805 744 312 1.128 1,093 1,104 1,151 815 3,183 1.099 3,943 3,608 2,736 3,254 4,016 3,996 4,114 507 699 611 804 750 730 615 57466218,230 23,002 17,981 17,469 16,932 16,552 15,569 19,203 22,411 2,992 2,854 1,658 1,267 2,099 2,474 2,401 2.371 1,539 19,888 18.091 16,836 21,302 25,994 25,265 20,458 19,873 19,303 34.0 33.0 32.0 30.8 28.9 35.7 42.7 41.0 36.9 5.3 5.23.4 2.8 8.3 11'0 11.3 4.2 5.4 14,059 18,677 17,692 12,515 12,024 11,666 10,547 13,651 12,776 12.6 22:3 21.1 14.9 13.9 16.8 14.3

16 3

15.5

Note. - The High School at Larkana was established in the year 1919-20 hence previous figures are not shown.

# TABLE XXIX-C—EDUCATION : PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN—1921-22.

March of the March of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State

	t	Under the management of Government.					
Class of institution.	stitution. Managed by Government.			the District or al Board.			
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.			
Middle Schools (English) .	. 1	278	3	243			
Primary Schools			231	13,083			
Total .	. 1	278	234	13,326			

	υ	nder private	manageme	ent.		
Class of Institution.	or Dis	Government trict or al Funds.	Una	ided.	То	tal.
	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.
Middle Schools (English)	4	224			8	745
Primary Schools	162	4,961	••		393	18,044
Total	166	5,185	••		401	18,789

LARKANA

# TABLE XXIX-D—EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

		Total expenditu	re in 1921-22.	
Class of institution.	Provincial Funds.	District funds.	Municipal Funds,	Fees.
Arts College	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Professional Colleges				
High Schools	20,546			7,530
Middle School (English)	12,145	6,200	7,500	8,442
Middle Schools (Vernacular)			••••	
Primary Schools	2,81,095	35,949	19,207	1,372
Training Schools				
Technical and other Special Schools	15,167			
Total	3.28,953	42,149	26,707	17,344
Scholarships	9,307	5,240	406	7
Miscellaneous		3,000	525	445
Grand Total	3,38,260	50,389	27,638	17,796

	Total expe	nditure in 1921-	22—contd.	
Class of institution.	Revenue of Native States.	Subscription.	Endowment and all other sources.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts College	••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••
Professional Colleges				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
High Schools				28,076
Middle School (English)		4,157	70	38,814
Middle Schools (Vernacular)				••••
Primary Schools		1,355	22.189	3,61,167
Training Schools				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Technical and other Special Schools				••••
Total .		5,812	22,259	4,43,224
Scholarships .				14,960
Miscellaneous .		100	127	4,197
Grand Total .	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5,912	22,386	4,62,381

## TABLE XXX-A-VITAL STATISTICS

The second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of th

				Bi	rths.	Dear	ths.
	 Year.		Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
1903	 		j	14,623	22.29	15,940	24.30
1904	 			15,223	23 20	10,839	16.52
1905			1	16.434	25 05	13,828	21.08
1906	 •		656,083	12.463	19.00	20,336	31.00
1907	 • •		7 000,000	12,433	18.95	15,592	23.77
1908	 	.		14,933	22.76	12,153	18.2
1909	 			13,394	20 42	15,801	24.00
1910	 • •		]	14,796	22.55	14,546	22.17
1911	 		1	15,235	23.05	10,646	16.11
1912	 			17,401	26.33	14,008	21.20
1913	 			15,194	21.49	15,169	22.95
1914	 		•	16,294	24.66	13,668	20.68
1915	 	•••	660.879	17,135	25.93	11,995	18.12
1916	 	.	000,879	16,906	25.28	14,125	21.37
1917	 			14,114	21.35	21,445	32.45
1918	 ••			9,199	13.92	47,689	72.17
1919	 ••	;		10,805	16.32	12,772	19.34
1920	 ••		J	11,570	17.50	12,370	18.72
1921	 		507.007	14,685	24.24	9,303	15*56
1922	 		597,937	13,163	22.01	7,221	12.08

LARKANA

# FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Deaths	from
--------	------

Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Respiaratory diseases.	Injuries.	Other- causes.
2	912	24	14,111	70	. 0	224	597
1	0	14	10,124	33	0	221	446
28		30	12,907	25	33	249	55 <b>6</b>
0	240	56	19,081	38	31	234 ,	656
67	0	14	14,737	27	31	288	483
15	0	22	11,391	15	31	225	454
0	500	18	14,504	63	18	224	474
0	742	116	12,965	51	11	223	488
1	0	17	9,942	10	13	269	361
1	820	104	12,343	29	80	231	450
0	24	35	14.368	15	26	279	422
1	0	10	12,830	21	29	309	468
56	0	0	11,021	45	79	256	588
o	7	0	13,314	32	88	284	500
4	87	8	20,477	16	28	198	627
183	0	0	46,648	26	49	221	562
2	106	350	11.287	44	397	168	418
0	0	369	11,311	14	203	119	354
0	1	0	8,378	24	250	168	482
0	0	1 '	6,432	29	118	181	460

## TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS

				Births.		De	aths.
Talt	Taluka or town.		Population under regis- tration.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Talukas						
Ratodero	••		46,952	1,165	24.81	659	14.03
Larkana	••		61,160	1,147	18.76	856	14.00
Mirokhan	••		44,163	981	22.21	493	11.16
Kambar	••		77,446	1,046	13.20	758	9.79
Labdaria	••		68,764	1,721	25.03	702	10.51
Warah	••		58,179	1,137	19.54	549	9.44
Mehar	••		54,490	1,074	19.71	447	8.51
Kakar			36,601	1,116	30.49	531	14.21
Dadu	••		45,892	1,399	30.48	514	11.52
Johi	••		32,079	681	21.22	447	13.90
Sehwan			36,910	786	21.29	509	13.49
Towns	••						
Ratodero	••		5,565	203	36.48	120	21.60
Larkana	••		17,700	225	29.66	464	26.21
Kambar	••	••	7,613	111	14.28	83	10.90
Sehwan	••	••	4,423	71	16.02	89	20.12
			597,937	13,163	22.01	7,221	12.08

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"好你一生,是三人的生子之

#### FOR THE YEAR 1922.

Deaths per 1,000 i	irom
--------------------	------

Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
'							
!			619	3	2		23
			825	2	1	15	13
'			476		2	11	4
i			723		7	18	10
			646	2	5	32	17
			505	2	3	23	16
			407	0	5	16	19
		;	485	2	12	8	24
			472	1	6	21	14
			415	1	4	6	21
			426	i	20	14	48
			108	2	3	2	5
		1	219	13	21	2	208
			78	0	0	1	4
	• •		28	0	27	0	34
		1	6,432	29	118	181	460

#### TABLE XXXI-HOSPITALS AND

Serial			When opened.	Expendi-	Average daily	Number
No.	Name.	Class.	Whom oponion	ture.	attendance.	1896
1	Civil Hospital.	1	About 1852	16,679	{In-door 17	124
	Dispensaries				Out-door 89	11,065
2	Mehar	111	Not known	3,097	In-door 3 Out-door 60	87 7,617
3	Kamhar	m	1883	4,769	Indoor 3. Out-door 68.	98 9,254
4	Dokri	m	1883	2,385	In-door 1 Out-door 34 .	49 3,240
5	Ratodero	111	1891	3,816	$\begin{cases} \text{In-door} & 3 \dots \\ \text{Out-door} & 71 \dots \end{cases}$	52 3,320
6	Parumal Khubchar Sehwan	ıd III	1883	3,516	$\begin{cases} \text{In-door} & 2 \dots \\ \text{Out-door} & 77 \dots \end{cases}$	146 7,131
7	Khairpur Nathanshal	. III	1903	2,288	$\begin{cases} \text{In-door} & 2 \dots \\ \text{Out-door} & 50 \dots \end{cases}$	
8	Johi	m	1906	2,593	$\begin{cases} \text{In-door} & 3 \dots \\ \text{Out-door} & 38 \dots \end{cases}$	••••
9	Warah	m	1915	2,986	$\begin{cases} \text{In-door} & 2 \dots \\ \text{Out-door} & 18 \dots \end{cases}$	
10	N. W. Rly., Dadu	. VI	1893		$\begin{cases} \text{In-door} & 3 \dots \\ \text{Out-door} & 72 \dots \end{cases}$	
11	Mirokhan	. 111	1919	2,995	$\begin{cases} \text{In-door} & 2 \dots \\ \text{Out-door} & 28 \dots \end{cases}$	

LARKANA

## DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22).

of patients treated during the year.

1904	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
						Ì	ļ
14	145	152	127	93	106	64	112
14,28	16,694	16,276	13,429	7,553	6,261	5,695	6,321
6	74	93	98	85	85	88	93
11,68	10,620	9,513	10,896	6,937	6,596	5,756	6,262
7	71	90	113	123	83	61	64
6,90	6,853	9,798	8,387	7,104	5,057	5,448	6,925
2	16	10	26	35	17	23	21
2,85	2,329	2,133	2,096	1,360	1,031	1,776	1,830
8	69	28	47	43	47	1,110	21
9,77	7,815	7,187	6,257	4,859	4,485	2,510	1,684
8	114	125	131	80	94	132	124
10,41	12,257	13,468	16,147	13,186	10,024	9,605	9,798
10	7	••		1			
8,59	12,427			1			
			1				
			[	••••			
			ļ	••••			
3	26	29	31	26			
4,97	4,700	4,695	5,278	4,084			
••							
			}				,

## TABLE XXXI-HOSPITALS AND

Pomi-1				Expendi-	Average dail:	, !	Number
Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	ture.	nttendance.	'  -  -  -	1905
ļ	Civil Hospital.		1				
1	Larkana	1	About 1852	16,679	3	9	173 14,416
	Dispensaries.				Contribut	"	
2	Mehar	ш	Not known	3,097	{	3 0	58 10,718
3	Kamhar	ш	1883	4,769	In-door	3	92
					Out-door 6	1	8,121 16
4	Dokri	ш	1883	2,385	14	4	4,187
5	Ratodero	ш	1891	3,816	In-door Out-door	3.	62 9,284
6	Parumal Khubehand Sehwan	111	1883	3,516	{In-door	2	133 9,327
7	Khairpur Nathanshah	ını	1903	2,288	In-door	2	36 9,122
8	Johi	. III	1906	2,593	{ In-door	3 38	
9	Warah	. III	1915	2,986	{In-door	2	
10	N. W. Rly., Dadu	. VI	1893		In-door	18 3	60
-		1		1		72	5,536
11	Wirokhan	. 111	1919	2,995	In-door Out-door	2 23	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

LARKANA

## DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22)—contd.

of patients treated during the year

1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
261		207	367	537	378	496	57
14,361	175	207	10,039	13,883	13,575	16,945	16,51
14,361	10,189	11,185	10,039	13,553	15,575	10,945	10,51
78	75	67	61	84	51	63	6
9,482	8,054	6,786	6,712	3,610	9,287	8,558	8,12
102	74	69	88	86	100	106	11
7,697	7,534	7.092	7,587	7,664	7,798	7,735	7,36
18	22	10	5	11	23	25	1
3,743	3,909	3,874	4,153	3,824	3,279	3,852	4,12
62	72	62	32	31	44	66	3
9,680	9,048	7,871	4,649	5,451	1,242	4,557	6,38
142	147	108	* 80	77	57	48	7
1,380	10,352	10,115	9,681	8,167	7,465	7,558	9,92
36	26	34	41	45	28	85	5
8,911	6,330	5,406	4,967	5,547	4,360	4,589	4,85
2	28	28	53	35	29	23	3
399	4,278	3,922	3,214	3,330	2,625	2,728	2,47
					••		
					••	••	
37	31	47	59	59	40	54	4
6,855	6,169	6,356	6,233	3,671	4,057	6,198	6,68
			• • • •			!	
					••		

SIND GAZETTEER

#### TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial	N	Clase.	When opened.	Expendi-	Average d	laily _	Number
No.	Name.	Class	When opened.	ture.	attendar	ice.	1914
	Civil Hospital.		ı		(In-door	17	636
1	Larkana	! 1	About 1852	16,679	Out-door	89	17,873
	Dispensaries.	i	I			i	
2	Mehar	іш	Not known	3,097	In-door Out-door	3 60	65 8,558
3	Kambar	ш	1883	4,769	In-door Out-door	3 68 ¹	127 7,325
4	Dokri	1111	1883	2,385	{In-door Out-door	1 34	30 3,765
5	Ratodero	m	1891	3,816	$\begin{cases} \text{In-door} \\ \text{Out-door} \end{cases}$	3	70 7,547
6	Parumal Khubcha Sehwan	and III	1883	3,516	In-door Out-door	2	52 8,575
7	Khairpur Nathansha	h . III	1903	2,288	In-door Out-door	50	48 6,851
8	Johi	111	1906	2,593	In-door Out-door	3	48 2,154
9	Warah	III	1915	2,986	In-door	2	
10	N. W. Rly., Dadu	vı	1893		{In-door Out-door	3 72	48 4,66 <b>5</b>
11	Mirokhan	m	1919	2,995	In-door	2	••••

LARKANA

#### DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22)—contd.

of patients treated during the year

1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
408	424	508	524	464	541	478	460
14,747	18,738	18,260	12,679	12,935	13,394	13,683	13,883
57	79	62	61	90	60	66	52
6,687	8,163	9,191	9,211	6,633	4,875	7,256	7,501
103	106	68	63	71	54	68	87
7,328	8,612	9,460	8,841	8,763	7,325	7,167	8,413
28	21	41	45	29	47	44	57
3,970	3,670	5,695	4,526	3,615	3,618	4,211	5,041
255	143	117	109	108	58	82	77
6,853	7,116	8,633	7,981	7,485	8,313	9,815	13,337
41	47	16	69	37	38	34	42
8,440	8,052	8,198	6,029	4,557	4,661	5,346	7,616
48	35	107	53	50	52	44	25
6,998	7,276	7,961	7,253	6,224	6,016	5,927	5,632
64	42	47	48	35	59	42	62
2,658	2,676	3,039	2,715	1,610	2,324	2,944	3,282
23	23	55	53	70	46	45	71
1,436	1,610	2,264	2,129	2,365	1,335	1,188	1,045
43	49	54	60	74	81	68	58
5,396	6,781	6,406	6,864	5,699	6,230	6,499	6,320
••••			••••	25	42	29	43
	••••	····		2,127	2,247	1,924	1,921

^{1.—}Government. III.—Local and Municipal Funds dispensaries. VI—Railway Dispensary.

Note.—No. 1 was a Municipal dispensary up to June 1st, 1909, on that date the Government Civil Hospital was opened.

#### TABLE XXXII-

Particular	s.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900
	Urban	 465	461	489	522	562
Successful vaccination	Rural	 17,024	17,804	16,347	15,158	16,461
	District	 17,489	18,265	16,836	15,680	17,023
	Urban	 236	198	197	228	11
Successful re-vaccination	Rural	 2,068	2,461	2,289	1,739	1,736
	District	2,304	2,659	2,486	1,967	1,747
Number of successful	f Urban	58:32	54.88	57.07	62.40	47.67
vaccination per 1,000 of population of the	Rural	32.76	34.77	34.98	28.99	34.22
respective areas	District	33.52	35.18	32.48	29.67	31.22

Particulars.	 1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Successful vaccination $\dots \left\{ egin{array}{ll} \text{Urban} \\ \text{Rural} \\ \text{District} \end{array} \right.$	 480 14,507 14,987	456 15,105 15,561	374 14,253 14,727	475 14,252 14,727	429 14,117 14,546
Successful re-vaccination . $\begin{cases} \text{Urban} \\ \text{Rural} \\ \text{District} \end{cases}$	  123 123	3 253 25 <b>6</b>	114 114	11 111 122	2 162 164
Number of successful Urban vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective areas District	 33·01 22·80 23·03	31·56 23 94 24·11	25·72 22·39 22·47	30·19 22·28 22·47	26·78 22·15 22·26

LARKANA

#### VACCINATION.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	-
579	421	396	400	467	453	454	298	
15,648	14,807	1,412	13,644	15,041	15,105	12,807	12,542	
16,227	15,228	14,588	14,044	15,508	15,558	13,261	12,840	
23	214	12	2	3	31	18		
1,398	1,273*	748	585	590	340	167	117	ī
1,421	1,487	760	587	593	371	185	117	
50.08	43.66	28 05	27.64	32.32	33.28	32.46	20:49	:
29.25	25.06	23 29	22.18	24.36	24.07	20 22	19:73	
29-67	25.48	23 39	22:30	24.65	24 28	20:49	19.97	ţ

1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16	1916-17.	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20.	1920-21	1921-22.
430	449	522	467	406	368	319	450	485
14,108	14,351	15,370	16.389	13,061	10.169	11 991	11.374	14,162
14,538	14,500	15,892	16 856	13,467	10,537	12 310	11,824	14,647
	7	1	3	11		170		1
79	92	128	219	214	113	1,079	402	107
79	99	129	222	255	. 113	1,249	402	108
26.70	28.33	32.49	29 20	25.91	22 86	30.138	27 96	27:42
22 00	22:40	24.04	25 41	20125	15 79	20.89	25.43	24.40
22.11	22.24	24 24	25.81	20 76	16 11	20 52	18.20	24.68

[•] Exclusive of the Figure for the 7 Talukas of the Sukkur District transferred to Larkana District.

# TABLE XXXIII—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

			Los	s from			Destrue	tion of	
17		Wild a	nimals.	Snakes.			Leopards		
Yea.	r.	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.	Tigers.	and panthers.	Wolves.	Snakes.
1896		 !	126	98				53	440
1897	.		221	84				10	419
1898		• • •	365	93			l	7	445
1899			398	95	l!	••		15	575
1900	••	2	70	117				4	991
1901	. !	3	346	131	,			3	963
1902		3	250	63	1			9	887
1903	!	٠	90	62	,			9	881
1904	ا.		43	61	6		; <u> </u>	3	799
1905			22	61			1		490
1906			57	75			٠	2	625
1907		1	344	76	]	••		11 .	742
1908	!	1	190	69				4	1,394
1909		ı	175	54				1	635
1910			95	53				1	691
1911		2	166	59				3	619
1912			83	84					868
1913	.	[	181	91	1			4	972
1914			135	108		••		6	1,874
1915		2	71	86			[	2	891
1916		2	Informa-	64	Informa-	•• .	]	3	1,365
1917		}	tion not	86 !	tion not			2	2,150
1918		1 ]	available	72	available	••		1	955
1919				57				!	978
920		1		62					756
1921			149	69				19	929

Exclusive of the figures for the seven talukas of the Sukkur district transferred to the Larkana District.

~ * '

TABLE XXXIV

#### TABLE XXXIV—

	Classification.	N7 b		Loans due by		Shara	
1		Societies.	Number of Members.	Indivi- duals.	Banks and Societies.	Share Capital paid up.	
1	Banks	-			Rs.	Rs.	
	1916		. '	••		• •	
	1921.	1	135	• •	7,400	31,450	
	1922	1	315	• •	1,55,590	76,120	
	1923.	1	371	9,000	2,79,463	90,845	
	1924	1	427	•	4,17,440	1,11,200	
	1925.	1	452	5,950	5.69,864	1,23,050	
2	Agricultural Societies—						
	Credit 1916	3	134	1,245	i		
	Non-credit 1916			•		••	
	Credit 1921	59	1,771	1,34,983	,	40,698	
	Non-credit 1921		••	• •		• •	
	Credit 1922	68	2.203	2,44,650	'	60,880	
	Non-credit 1922			٠.			
	Credit 1923	84	2,671	3,26,205		83,872	
	Non-credit 1923				••	••	
	Credit 1924 .	111	3,320	4,46,360	3,309	1,19,871	
	Non-credit 1924	2	185		٠ ا		
	Credit 1925	125	4.049	6,16,207	130	1,52,252	
	Non-credit 1925	4	416	257	• •	3,915	
3.	Non-Agricultural Societies—						
	Credit 1916			, ,			
	Non-credit 1916.	l					
	('redit 1921			,,			
	Non-credit 1921	1	43	860			
	Credit 1922.	1					
	Non-eredit 1922	1	36	1,710			
	Credit 1923 .	1	94	9,990		2,190	
	Non-credit 1923	1	45	2,550	• •		
	Credit 1924	2	344	9,732		5,160	
	Non-credit 1924	1	98	2,964			
	Credit 1925	2	376	18,328		13,548	
	Non-credit 1925	. 1	- 25	2,420			

LARKANA

#### CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Members,	Non-members	Societies.	Provincial and Central Banks,	Govern- ment.	Reserve Fund.	Working capital.	Profit and loss for the year
Rs.	R≤.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R-	Rs.	Rs.
	••••						
<b>1</b>	0,382		1		••	41,832	57
9	4,501				<b>⊷</b> 57	1.70,564	2,681
1,93,895		2,734	60,000		700	3,48,174	4,439
2,78,899		35,785	1,28,173		1,800	5,55,857	8,749
4,01,747		20,341	2,08,653	•	4,000	7,57,791	12,889
2,987				2,950	••	5,937	158
16,096	81	••	83,227	11,626	3,095	1,54,823	6,32
17,153	104		1.78,322	10,987	9,420	2,76,866	9,33
					••		
23,745	555		2,62.142	9,938	18,711	3,98,963	13,35
16,687	247	2,448	3,37,125	9,082	83,064	5,68,524	22,06
				[			
12,755	603		5,02,478	7,856	53,724	7,29,668	7,49
••••				••		3,915	_ 8
	}		.				
•••	'	••		••	••		
		••		••			
		• •		650	120	1 633	7
900	••••	••		050	120		•
	1	••		650	199	1.710	10
864		• •	0.000		199	1,713	,
3,806	3,382	•	2,000			11,378	12
970		• •	1,000	584	307	2,861	. 3
4,156	1,860	• •	3,000		<b>→128</b>	14,048	77
1,184	· · · · ·	••	1,500	487	343	3.514	14
1,701	3,058	••	6,500	••	228	25,038	59
678		• •	1,000	407	485	2,570	12



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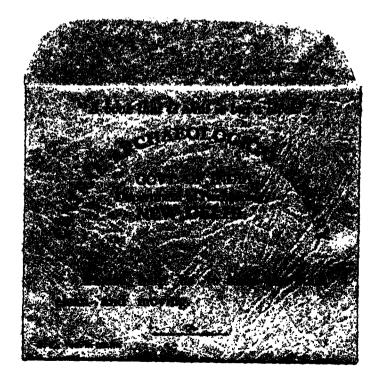
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